The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 189 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 18 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
15th Aug	Salsette ..	6000	Mongo a	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st ,,	12th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	12th Aug.	21st ,,
Jiasen Maru	T. Terada	3785	28th ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

25 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug	..

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9230	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6934	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
BARPETA, 3,200 Thur. 13th Aug. about 9 a.m. LHASA, 2184 Fri. 14th Aug. *6 a. m. Direct.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,200 tons on Thursday the 13th August calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons on Thursday the 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PURNEA	3306 ...	Thursday 20th Aug.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 3rd Sept.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 17th ,,
*PALAMCOTA ...	3413	,, 18th Oct.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanziba Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

11th August, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for

BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.

And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

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THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1883.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	
LIVE STOCK	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

THREE QUESTIONS AND AN OFFER.

THEORY Vs. PRACTICE

(i) Do you know that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER can do ALL that the most expensive machine on the market can do?

(ii) Do you know that the remarkable mechanical devices belonging exclusively to the "Royal" give it ADVANTAGES over **any** other machine?

(iii) Do you know that the "Royal" Typewriter Manufacturers will NOT turn out an "inferior" model, or cheap substitute expressly to compete with the *solely cheap* Typewriter in order to catch business at any price? Such is the resort of makers of highly priced machines to face Competition.

The "Royal" Factory has *one Standard of quality only—the highest*, with various models to suit all requirements. As "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory" we shall be glad to send a machine for your personal inspection and practical trial at any time convenient to yourself, on receipt of your Post Card,

OR

if you prefer it, and can spare the time, we shall be very pleased to demonstrate to you the special features and working of the various models at our Establishment.

Model I.	Model V.	Model X
Rs. 275.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 360.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE ROYAL TYPEWRITER

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
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Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
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Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 60,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1868.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

NATIONAL HOTEL POONA next to Railway Station is now REOPENED thoroughly renovated, Rooms airy and comfortable; terms moderate. Apply MANAGER. 3394

A COMPLETE COURSE in French, German or English for a guinea only. Also violin and piano for beginners by a gentleman. Apply sharp to Box No. 803, C/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3512

BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT, Forbes Building, Home Street, is an ALL BRITISH CONCERN and the safest place for keeping all VALUABLES in these troublous times. 3495

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

AN ENGLISH LADY residing in Bandra, would like to take pupils for piano and mandolin. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2238

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED AN EMPLOYMENT as TUTOR to any European gentleman desirous of learning Persian, Urdu.
Apply to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2237

WANTED a REAL CHARITABLY DISPOSED GENTLEMAN to help a poor respectful family in their business with Rs. 600/-. Good reference. Money repaid Rs. 50 per month with nominal interest—Apply to Box No. 804, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3513

WANTED a B.Sc. for the post of SCIENCE TEACHER in the Government High School at Chhindwara on Rs. 50.
Apply with copies of testimonials to
KANHAYALAL GURU,
Inspector of Schools,
2239 Nerbudda Circle.

NURSE, fully trained, required for the Nasik Civil Hosp. Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80, according to qualifications. Board, washing and uniform allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th August, also stating age and nationality to A. J. V. BETTS, Major, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Nasik. 2241

WANTED a European Foreman, for the South Indian Ry., to take charge of Engineering Workshop at Trichinopoly, employing about 400 men, knowledge of Interlocking essential and some Electrical training desirable. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the ELECTRICAL and SIGNAL ENGINEER, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly. 2254

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of Honorary Physician and Honorary Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, which will fall vacant on 1st October, 1914.
Applications, with testimonials, should be sent to the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, by the 17th August, 1914.
L. F. CHILDE,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer,
3515 J. J. Hospital.
Bombay, 10th August, 1914.

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITETD.—WANTED a European or Anglo-Indian expert ELECTRIC FITTING CHARGEMAN for the Carriage Repair Shop at Perambur; maximum salary of the appointment Rs. 7 per day, consolidated for 30 days a month. Applications with full particulars of qualifications, previous experience, age, etc., with certificates of character must be addressed to THE LOCO. & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, M. & S. M. Railway, Perambur, and submitted not later than the 22nd August, 1914. 2240

WANTED.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED immediately DENTAL MECHANIC. Only first class, good, all-round men need, apply to DR. CARR, Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 3480

WANTED by YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, well educated, speaks and writes French, SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE Shorthand, Typewriting, journalistic and publishing experience—a settled post; not Travelling Representative or Canvasser. Address:—"SPIDER," care of "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 2034.

WANTED A SMART YOUNG PARSI, ESTATE SUPERVISOR AND BILL COLLECTOR. Must know English. Rs. 35/- monthly. Cash security Rs. 500/-. Apply with copy of certificates, etc., to Box No. 797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3475

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

A QUALIFIED Sub-Assistant Surgeon for charge of a Travelling Dispensary in the Almora District, for six months, from 1st October, 1914 to 13th March 1915. Pay, including all allowances approximately, Rs. 70 per mensem—Send copies of certificates with application, to CIVIL SURGEON, Almora. 2235

WANTED—A fully qualified Audit Officer for Durbhanga Raj. Salary Rs. 300—20—400. House and conveyance allowance Rs. 150 a month.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th August 1914.
GOURI SHANKER,
Acting General Manager, R.D.
DURBHANGA:
The 24th July, 1914. 3367

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—2 IRON BEDSTEADS with spring and cotton mattresses net mosquitos with rods. Good as new Rs. 50/-Apply to Box No. 802, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3510

FOR SALE.—SPECIFICATION OF THE GAS & ELECTRIC PLANT AT JAGANMOHAN PALACE.
One 12 H.P. Crossleys "OTTO," Gas Engine with 12 Fly wheels 6'-3" diameter and 5½" face complete with water tank and pipes, etc.
One D. C. DYNAMO by BYNG & HAWKINS 135-11. Volts 60-90 Amps 940 Revolutions per minute on 3 bearings sliding bedplate size of driving pulley 1'-8" diameter, 6¾" face Dynamo is belt driven by the [illegible] Gas Engine.
One 16 H.P. CAMPBELL GAS ENGINE with 2 Fly wheels 5 1/2' diameter 7 3/4" face with circulating water tank and Gas bag complete.
One D. C. DYNAMO BY BYNG & HAWKINS on 2 bearings diameter of driving pulley 9 1/2" face 6" 100 Volts 129. Amps, 1200 Revolutions per minute this Dynamo is belt driven by the above Campbell Gas Engine.
2 Complete sets of MANSFIELD OIL GAS APPARATUS consisting of 2 Gas Tanks 6 & 6 Thousand feet capacity each, with 6 Oil Gas producers, Furnaces Hydraulic Valves, &c., &c. All these in good working order.
Apply with offers to the PALACE CONTROLLER, Mysore. 3450

TO BE LET.

TO B5 LET from 1st November, 1914, 16 GODOWNS at the Junctions of Thana Street and Argyle Road now and for several years past in the occupation of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply to Mr. COWASJI CURSETJI CONTRACTOR, No. 53, Frere Road. 3445

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIS is to advise the public that there has been no advance made by us in the present selling prices of the following brands of Kerosine Oils:—
Snowflake, Devoes, White Rose, Elephant, Chester
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
3477

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public in General that the prices of our FAMOUS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES de LUXE remain unaltered. The prices are enhanced only of Dutch Havana Cigars and American Tobaccos and Cigarettes.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
3503 117/125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PEARL MILLS LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 5th day of August, to the 19th day of August, 1914, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
3464 Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

NOTICES.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF A 4 PER CENT LOAN OF RS 6,35,500 SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR EXTENSION OF THE KARACHI WATER WORKS, *VIDE* GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION NO. 2714, DATED 6TH JULY 1914.

I. with the sanction of the Government of India the Municipality of Karachi invite tenders for the above loan of Rs. 6,35,500.

2. The loan is to be raised on the security of the general revenues of the Karachi Municipality, the excellent financial condition of which will be seen from the figures showing the income and expenditure for the last four years, as given below:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus Income over expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11	10,86,618	10 05,855	80,763
1911-12	15,23,050	11,15,718	4,07,332
1912-13	14 48,495	12,38,202	2,10,293
1913-14	14,72,228	12,56,939	2,15,289
Total for 4 years ..	55,30,391	46,16,714	9,13,677
Average per annum .	13,82,598	11,54,178	2,28,420

TENDERS

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the loan will be received up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on **Monday 31st August 1914, by the** Acting Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality, at the Municipal Office, Karachi.

4. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500. Each tender must be in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Rs. 6,35,500 loan for extension of Municipal Water Works, Karachi."

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or in rupees and annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender, and further reserve to themselves the right to accept **the whole or such portion only as they may** think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Instalments will be payable either into the Municipal Office, or into the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, as follows:—
5 per cent on application.
95 per cent within one month after date of acceptance of tender.

8. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the payments are not made as specified above, all payments made in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

9. The first instalment of 5 per cent on tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

10. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent payable half yearly on 1st April and 1st October.

11. Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment, and on the subsequent instalment from date of payment of such instalment into the Municipal Office or the Bank of Bombay, Karachi.

12. **A sufficient sum will be set aside annually** and invested to provide for the repayment of the Loan on the date specified.

REPAYMENT.

13. The loan will be repayable in full at the end of twenty years.

14. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Acting Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Karachi.

HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS,
President.
Karachi Municipality
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 14th July 1914.

SUPPLY OF BENGAL COAL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of BENGAL COAL for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway from 1st January, 1915, to 31st March, 1916.

2. BROAD GAUGE. (Steam Coal.)
Total Quantity 80,000 tons, required as under:—
(a) Delivery at pitsmouth loaded in Railway trucks 30,000 tons at the rate of about 2,000 tons per month from 1st January, 1915, to 31st March, 1916.
(b) For the balance of 50,000 tons alternative quotations to be given for
(1) Seaborne, delivery in Railway trucks at Madras including Port Trust charges, 50,000 tons at the rate of about 4,000—5,000 tons per month from January to October, 1915, and from January to March, 1916.
(2) Delivery at pitsmouth loaded in Railway trucks at the rate of about 3,500 tons per month from January, 1915, to 31st March, 1916.
METRE GAUGE. (Steam Coal.)
Total quantity required 85,000 tons.
Alternative quotations to be given for
(a) Seaborne, delivery in Railway trucks at Mormugao excluding harbour dues, 85,000 tons at the rate of about 6,000 to 8,000 tons per month from January to April and from August to December, 1915, and from January, 1916, to March, 1916.
(b) Delivery in Railway trucks at pitsmouth at the rate of about 5,700 tons per month from 1st January, 1915, to 31st March, 1916.
BROAD GAUGE AND METRE GAUGE (Smithy Coal for Shop purposes.)
(a) Delivery at pitsmouth loaded in Railway trucks 2,400 tons at the rate of about 200 tons per month from January, 1915, to March, 1916.

3. QUALITY.
(a) Only offers of 1st Class Bengal Coal will be considered
(b) Tenders must state name of coal and name of Mines form which coal will be delivered.
(c) Tenders will give names of Railways that have used the coal offered.
(d) An analysis of the coal offered should be attached to Tender form.
(e) The coal supplied must be free from shale, dust and other impurities.
(f) The Loco. and Carriage Superintendent reserves the right to post an Inspector at any Mine from which coal is supplied under the contract, also the coal will be open to inspection by the Indian Railway Board's Mining Engineer.

4. A deposit of Rupees five thousand should be made with each Tender. This amount should be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, or to the Company's Cashier at Madras and the receipt for the same sent along with the Tender. Cheques will not be accepted as earnest money.
(a) This amount will be retained as part security deposit against fulfilment of contract by successful Tenderer and returned to non-successful Tenderers.
(b) A formal agreement with the Company must be executed within thirty days of acceptance of Tender, otherwise the security deposit will be forfeited.

5. Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Perambur Works, Madras, on payment of a fee of Rupees Ten.

6. Tenders from Proprietors or recognised Managing Agents only will be considered and Tenderers should enter their rates in words as well as in figures.

7. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Bengal Coal" and addressed to THE AGENT, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Royapuram.

8. Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Tuesday, the 25th August, 1914, inclusive.

9. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender. 2238

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SHIRIN BAI MERWANJI DALAL, widow, DADIBA MERWANJI DALAL and PHEROZSHAH MERWANJI DALAL, all of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, the Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Dalal, have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned properties.

All persons having any right, title, interest or claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof, either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrances or otherwise, howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty ground situate at Ferguson Road Parel without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 11,530 square yards or thereabouts (including the portion thereof now used as a road) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 695,695,695,695, New Nos. 12692, A/12692, B/12692, C/12692 and New Survey Nos. 2/2760, 3/2760, 4/2760 and 5/2760 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 1060 (1), street No. 65 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the Ferguson Road on or towards the south by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and Byramji Rustomjee on or towards the East by the Tulsi Piper Road and on or towards the West by the property of Ramchandra Dadaji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcels of Foras land situate at Ferguson Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1262 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other hereditaments under Old Nos. 629, 699, 712 and Collector's New No. 12621 and New Survey No. 1/2761 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North and West by the property of Ramchandra Dadaji on or towards the South by the property described in the third Schedule hereto and on or towards the east by the property of the Company.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land situate at Ferguson Road, Parel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2855 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other hereditaments under Collector's Old Nos. 629, 699, 712 and New No. 12621 and New Survey No. 1/2761 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property described in the second Schedule hereto, on or towards the south by the land of Dadaji Habaji, on or towards the East by the property of the Company and on or towards the West by the property of Ramchandra Dadaji.

FOURHLY.—All that piece or parcels of Foras Freehold land situate at Ferguson Road, Parel, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 410.66 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 695 New Survey Nos. 2/2760, 4/2760, 5/2760 and 2769 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property mentioned in the first schedule hereto, on or towards the south and east by the property of the Company and on or towards the west partly by the property mentioned in the second schedule hereto and partly by the property belonging to Ramchandra Dadaji.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1914.
PAYNE & Co.,
3800 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Clients Messrs. HAJI MAHOMED HAJI ESMAIL & Co. have contracted to purchase from B. N. Lang, Esquire, the constituted Attorney of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 44 of 1909, (Daniel Manuel Murzello vs. Anna Aspirenea Murzello) the property hereunder mentioned.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lease, incumberance, lieu, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Old Secretarial Apollo Street, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims if any not so made known will be considered as waived null and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension tax land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road without the Fort of Bombay admeasuring about 836 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and within the Registration sub-district of Bombay and which land forms a portion a New Survey No. 9922 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North East by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the South by Public passage and on the West by the property of Shivram Pandurang.

Dated this 10th day of August 1914.
LITTLE & CO.
3081 Purchasers' Attorneys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED "PERCENTAGE RATE" tenders (Form F-1) marked on the cover "Sholapur Postal Buildings Contract" will be received by the Executive Engineer, Sholapur, up to 5 p.m. on 10th SEPTEMBER 1914, for the construction of the Combined Post and Telegraph Office at Sholapur, an architectural building, estimated to cost about Rs. 1,40,899.

2. The contract papers and plans and estimate can be seen at, and tender forms obtained (on payment of Rs. 2 each) from the office of the Undersigned at Sholapur or that of the Consulting Architect to Government at Bombay, during office hours on any working day.

3. Each tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 1,410 as earnest money to be converted into security deposit on acceptance of the tender.

The right is reserved for rejecting any tender without giving reasons.

A. B. DESOUZA,
Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.
Sholapur 6th August 1914. 3483

AVIS.

AMNISTIE.

L'AMNISTIE pour faits anterieurs au 2 Août 1914 a été accordée à tous les insoumis et déserteurs des armées de terre et de mer et des bâtiments de commerce QUI SE SERONT PRESENTES ou se présenteront volontairement aux autorités militaires ou aux agents diplomatiques et consulaires JUSQU'AU 14 SEPTEMBRE 1914 inclus pour tous les pays hors d'Europe.
CONSULAT DE FRANCE A BOMBAY,
Clarke House,
3516 Wodehouse Road.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MOTILAL FAKIRCHAND late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant broker .....Deceased.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant broker residing at Love Lane, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay one of the executors named in the Will of the said deceased MOTILAL FAKIRCHAND...Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of August, 1914.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
3514 Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., BEG to ANNOUNCE that owing to the Continental war Messrs MICHELIN AND CIE have increased the price of their tyres from the 10th instant by 10 per cent. 3082

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME NEAT-MADE HOUSEHOLD DINING, DRAWING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, BLACKWOOD TAPESTRY LINED SOFAS, OLD ENGRAVINGS, SMALL AND BIG SAFES OF DIFFERENT SIZES TENTS, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the late Mr. Cammoo Jaffer Sulleman, near the Girgaon Tram Terminus or the Portuguese Church. The stock-in-trade of the late Mr. Cammoo Jaffer Sulleman, consisting of teakwood and blackwood single and double mirror door almiras, wardrobes, clothes and gown hanging presses, corner and side cabinets, chifloners, gardineers, dressing chest of drawers, mirrored sideboards, easy and rocking chairs, revolving top office table, revolving chairs, marble top round and octagon tables, fancy and folding teapoys, flower stands, iron and teakwood and blackwood single and double cots, lady's writing tables, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dining table with telescopic screws, Brussels big hall carpets, screws, phono. book cases, peer tables, drawing and washhand tables, towel horses, book-cases, blackwood tapestry lined sofas, of old engraving, tents, big and small safes of various sizes.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale day.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th August, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 53 Meadows St., Fort (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram Jewellers) the following furniture, etc.
Funiture such as single and double bedstead, single and double almirah, cupboards, chairs, dressing washhand, and writing tables round and octagon marble tables, wall clocks, Baba gharries, Baba motor cars, drawing room sets of 5 and 10 pieces, Phonographs, Tiled Teapoys Iron safe, etc.
Property of a Parsi gentleman:—
Revolving chairs, writing tables, chest of drawers, American organ, cheese and butter dishes, desert and table knives, bronze figure lamp, etc., etc.
A Pianola with its 18 Rolls.
7 assorted fancy Lady's hats.
By order of the office concerned.
Electric Table and Ceiling Fans of 250 volts of A. C. and Direct Current of Alluminium and wood blades.
1 lot Tourist and pin proof bicycle Tyres.
By order of the concerned.
1 lot Electric torches, pocket lamps, locks spanners, etc.
2 scale beams by Williams and Sons almost new.
2 cases sardines and 1 case Coco.
AT 3-30 P. M.
Several gents Cycles by different makers
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th August, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs, J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 58, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggon, dumwaiter, meat-safe, rich glass and porcelainware, marble topped tables, tiled teapoys, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich engravings, rich table ornaments, sweet-toned cottage piano, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, ice-box, cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of G. Crumby, Esq., and others.
The above property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR THE HOPE MILLS, ON DeLISLE ROAD, PAREL.
Under instructions from Messrs. Khambata and Co., Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee of the above property and with the consent of Messrs. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Daruwalla and Dhanjisha Hormusjee Daruwalla the First mortgagees of the said property and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of July 1912 and made between the said Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla of the one part and the said Second Mortgagee of the other Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises on SUNDAY, the 16th day of August, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land whereof the Fazandar is Mr. Behramjee Heerjibhoy Warden with the buildings or chawls standing thereon situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and being a part of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 732, 740, Collector's New No. 1-11981 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-2704 and in the books of the Foras Land Commissioner under No. 852 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2251 and Street No. 300 DeLisle Road and containing by admeasurement 1,137 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the South by the Hope Mills on non towords the North East and West by Vacant land belonging to the said Behramji Heerjibhoy Warden and which said land hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khambata and Co., Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee at their office at No. 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th August, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs, BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at First Floor, "Bansilal Villa" Centre Road, Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich French crystal glassware, crockeryware, best platedware, spoons and forks, telescopic dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboards and dinner wagons, drawing room suite lined silk plush, drawing room fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich Persian and Brussels carpets gent's bicycle garden pots, etc., the property of R. Rodenfuser Esq: and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle, Fort, near Kemp & Co., one hand press, jewellery and teak and black wood furniture comprising arm and armless chairs, writing, washing and dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, book cases, sofas, Ladies tables, drawing room suite, easy chairs, round tables, phonographs, records, etc., etc.
By the order of the concerned.
1 hand press.
By the order of the concerned office.
Watches, panel door book cases, glass door cupboard in two pieces, phonograph wooden cot, drawing room suite.
At 3-30 p.m.
Diamond and Pana Marquis Rings, buities, etc., of diamonds, pearls, rubies, emerald, rich rose of diamonds and paru.
D'LAL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July, 1914.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 To-night 10 .m.

SAM STERN

The famous Hebrew comedian

SAM STERN

Who has topped Every Theatre Bill

SAM STERN

The Idol of London and New York

AND OUR STARS

TORINO

An Inventor of Juggling Feats.

RUSSELL AND HELD

New songs—in—New Costumes.

LILY PACY.

The girl with the furukling feet.

MEREDITH AND ADNIL

Roman Ring athletes.

and the Gaiety Pictures.

TO-NIGHT

THE

BULLDOGS

OF

BRITAIN

LED BY

KING GEORGE V.

"They always are ready
steady Boys steady
They'll fight tell they conquer
or die"

BRITAIN'S BOYS IN BLUE.

GALA NIGHT THURSDAY.

POPULAR PRICES.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN ?

LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

ASTROLOGER

AND

PALMIST

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Suite 352.)

THE GRAPHIC (London) says :—"His delinestions are nothing short of marvellous."

FORECAST OF THE WAR.

The Special Forecast of the War made for the "Bombay Chronicle." August 7th, will be sent free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

A DANCE CLASS at very moderate price will be open for children of 6 to 15 years every SATURDAY afternoon from 3 to 5 p.m., commencing from SATURDAY the 1st AUGUST, at TAJ MAHAL HOTEL Room No. 451.

3393 MILLE. SINGY.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

30/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** No. Tel. 1271.

One of the most exciting films this Season.

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

From the well-known Play by DION BOUCICAULT.

Three Parts—Exclusive.

A STRONG-STORIED DRAMA WITH PLENTY OF THRILLS.

Blackmail, attempted suicide, train-jumping, burning tenements, hidden document, etc. Just the sort of action and incident the public like to see and talk about.

MAKE SURE YOU SEE THIS FINE FEATURE.

3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A PROMISING YOUNG MAN.

Burnt to death with his wife by a night lamp.

THE "Leader" Allahabad in its issue of the 24th June, 1914, published the following hair-stirring article:—

"My. Kashi Prasad Srivastava was formerly a student of the Jubbulpore Government College, where he took his degrees in 1912. He then joined the Muir Central College, Allahabad, for his M.A., and creditably passed his Previous in the second division last year. He had appeared in his final M.A., and was passing his days of vacation with his brother at Jubbulpore, who is a camp clerk to the Registrar, co-operative credit society there.

On the night of the 14th last, he and his wife were sleeping together in a room which had a lamp burning near the bed. Some how or other the flame caught the bed and then the room and both of them were burnt to death!

"It was very recently known to us that our bereaved friend had passed his final M.A., in the second division!

"He was gentle, intelligent and a promising youth, with a heart full of love and sympathy for all! The death of such a noble heart is highly deplorable!"

Such a Catastrophe is not an exception, but a frequently occurring disaster and is often heard of here and there.

Aviod it permanently by making it a rule never to use any but Electric Battery Lights in your bed room (harmless as a little babe).

The largest house in India for Electrical novelties and therefore the cheapest.

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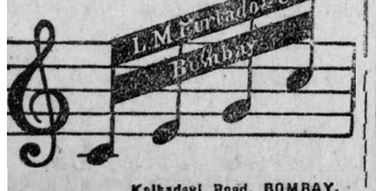
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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

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ISMAIL BUILDING, CHURCH GATE STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th August, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been widespread and heavy in the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the north Punjab; Lahore has had 2.57in., Ambala 3.85in., Hissar 2.48in. and Delhi 1.15in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in the sub-montane districts. Night temperature is below normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 1.89in., Mainpuri 0.70in., Jhansi 0.17in., Cawnpore 0.40in., and Allahabad 0.34in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and fairly general in west Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.90in., Ajmer 0.37in. and Jaipur 0.16in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.13in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the western half of the division; Hoshangabad has had 0.21in., Khandwa 0.25in., Akola 0.40in., and Amraoti 0.20in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.46in., Ratnagiri 0.15in., Mormugao 0.36in., and Karwar 1.51in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase of rainfall in the Punjab, the falls reported to-day being generally heavy. Rainfall has increased also in west Rajputana and on the Coromandel coast but has decreased in the Central Provinces and been insignificant in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. It has been nearly general in the Konkan, north Malabar, the western half of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, the east Punjab, the adjacent parts of the north Punjab and on the Coromandel coast, fairly general in west Rajputana and local in Gujarat.

Fairly general rain is likely in the east Punjab and the United Provinces, Rajputana, the Konkan and on the Coromandel coast; local rain in the north Punjab, the central parts of the country and Malabar. Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 10th of August 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	94.0	84.5	75	..	0.00	0.02
Jask	92.7	85.8	79	..	0.78	0.70
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.2	78.4	80	..	?	?
Rawalpind ;	82.1	64.0	67	..	?	?
Lahore	87.4	73.9	97	2.57	14.60	5.62
Sirsa	94.2	73.9	98	2.48	11.53	
Ambala	87.7	74.3	95	3.85	15.88	1.73
Delhi;	91.2		93	1.15	13.55	1.06
NITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.4	76.0	87	1.89	?	?
Mainpuri	91.1	76.9	93	0.70	?	?
Jhansi;	81.6	76.5	83	0.17	?	?
Cawnpore	90.2	76.7	95	0.40	15.61	—2.21
Allahabad	90.6	77.3	91	0.34	29.09	8.77
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi;	89.9	81.0	79	..	6.20	1.58
Ajmer	81.8	71.6	86	0.37	10.66	—1.34
Jaipore	83.2	73.1	92	0.16	21.16	8.58
Kotah	85.0	74.6	76	0.07	18.63	2.60
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	92.1	77.9	80	..	6.38	3.19
Dwarka	86.6	79.2	85	0.06	12.07	1.76
Veraval	82.6	79.0	85	0.01	9.22	—3.43
Rajkot	91.4	74.9	86	..	18.10	0.11
Bhavnagar Para	93.0	75.8	84	0.08	24.15	12.46
Surat	87.5	77.8	85	0.01	4.29	12.19
Ahmedabad	91.4	75.6	82	..	25.03	4.93
Deesa ;	87.5	74.9	87	0.13	20.01	5.42
Neemuch	79.6	73.0	84	0.07	19.14	3.53
Indore	82.1	72.1	91	0.07	75.59	—2.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.3	74.9	90	0.03	20.2	—3.33
Saugor ;	80.8	73.6	92	..	24.69	—1.97
Hoshangabad	84.9	73.8	92	0.21	33.52	5.87
Khandwa	93.4	74.9	84	0.25	17.19	1.01
Akola	88.5	72.8	80	0.40	13.68	—4.24
Amraoti	86.9	72.2	91	0.20	12.94	—5.59
Nagpur	86.7	74.6	83	0.03	22.93	—4.05
Chanda	88.1	74.8	79	..	20.71	—8.45
Raipur	87.1	75.7	92	..	22.06	—5.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	77.6	89	0.46	51.90	3.17
Ratnagiri	84.7	76.3	86	0.15	30.96	19.80
Mormugao	85.3	74.3	95	0.36	76.41	7.37
Karwar;	82.9	74.3	96	1.51	10571	19.09
BOMBAY DECCANAND ;						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ;	90.8	73.1	78	..	11.90	1.60
Ahmednagar	87.0	67.4	79	..	9.68	0.44
Poona	87.8	69.9	87	0.02	22.32	8.82
Sholapur	86.5	70.4	79	..	13.49	3.00
Bijapur;	87.7	68.9	78	..	6.45	0.09
Belgaum;	77.3	66.5	92	0.94	70.68	44.98
Aurangabad;	85.7	70.5	81	..	17.48	3.94
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.4	72.0	78	0.02	38.13	19.61
Hyderabad	83.8	72.0	86	..	22.74	10.29
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicat ;	83.0	74.6	90	0.13	73.67	1.36
Cochin	85.5	75.7	83	..	50.68	—5.57
Colombo	87.0	73.3	95	0.03	14.83	0.99
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	88.8	76.5	89	0.40	42.31	—0.32
Bellary	94.2	73.6	65	..	1.89	—2.37
Guddapah ;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	91.1	74.3	93	1.24	5.69	—1.79
Bangalore	85.0	66.1	73	..	5.75	—2.68
Combator	87.4	71.2	82	..	2.74	—0.69
Trichinopoly	94.5	75.8	79	0.02	1.83	—1.72
Negapatam	91.9	74.3	91	0.64	2.61	—1.75

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
M	3	m 9 55	27	5	3	m 2 31	16 5
		9 22 a	25	0		3 52a	20 2
Tu	11	m 2 17	25	11	11	m 7 52	18 7
		2 16 a	26	9		8 34a	17 7
W	12	m 2 52	25	5	12	m 8 23	19 5
		2 42 a	26	1		9 5 a	17 11
Thu	13	m 3 31	24	10	13	m 8 56	20 5
		3 11 a	25	5		9 41a	18 3
F	14	4 20 a	24	4	14	m 9 39	21 4
		m 3 46	24	9		10 31a	18 7
S	15	5 29	24	1	15	m 11 5	22 1
		m 4 35 a	24	1		11 45 a	18 8
S	16	7 10	24	2	16	m 1 27 a	17 2
		5 52 a	23	8			22 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 10 (Monday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,, 11 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 12 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 9m.
,, 13 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 9m.
,, 14 (Friday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 8m.
,, 15 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 7m.
,, 16 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 7m.

PHASES OF MOON;—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21·0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20·7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26·5 m p. m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

With the assistance of the depression from the west the monsoon has given fairly heavy general rain in the belt extending from the North-East Frontier Province to Behar and Chota Nagpur, but in the Peninsula rainfall has been light. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, United Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, West Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India East and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Baluchistan, Gujarat, East Central Provinces, Hyderabad and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts:—Victoria Point, Mergui and Tavoy, one and a half inches; Lashio, two; Cherrapunji, eleven; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Darjeeling, one; Jalpaiguri, two; Purnea, Bahraich, one and a half; Agra, two; Meerut, one and a half; Dehra Dun, three; Mussooree, two; Delhi, Ludhiana, one; Hissar, two; Ambala, four; Lahore, three; Simla, Sialkot and Khushab, one and a half; Parachinar, Cherat, Fort Sandeman, Bikaner, Mount Abu and Nowgong, one; Karwar, one and a half; Madras, one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the East and North Punjab, West United Provinces; and increase in Baluchistan, West Rajputana and Burma.

Indian Ocean Report:—Pressure is normal at Mauritius, while variable winds are reported from Zanzibar. These conditions are usually associated with diminution in rainfall due to the Arabian Sea monsoon.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10th August 1914 was 30·103 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial o aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, August 9th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.791inches.
Temperature of Air	81.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 ,,
Dew Point	77.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.882 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	8.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	77.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	155 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.60inches.
Total fall during month	3.92 ,,
Total fall during year	51.95 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th..	0.10 ,,

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 10th, 14.		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to Aust 10th 1913		June 1st to Aust 10th 1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct
Colaba [Obser. vatory] ..	0	46	51	90	60	43	42	06
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	13	52	99	70	67	46	01
Esplanade Gok Tej. Hospital.]	0	25	55	05	69	73	46	45
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	0	45	60	36	72	79	45	24

LORD HARDINGE'S GENEROSITY.

A correspondent sends to the "A. B. Patrika" the following account of what he calls an instance of the "magnanimity of the Viceroy":—

"Babu Surathnath Ghosh was employed as an Assistant in the Home Department. Owing to several unforeseen circumstances he was invalided and granted the usual pension. The amount however being insufficient for the maintenance of himself and his family, he had petitioned to the Viceroy for some merciful consideration of his case. To this His Excellency has recently replied through the Government of Bengal that under the rules he is not entitled to anything more than the pension granted to him. Touched, however, by the exceptionally hard circumstances of his case his Excellency has generously granted Rs. 1,000 out of his own pocket."

At the Lahore Municipal Committee meeting on Saturday the question of the Health Officer's appointment gave rise to an animated and even stormy discussion. It was eventually decided by a majority that the list of names selected by the special sub-committee be submitted to the Government with a view to making a selection.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

ITS CARDINAL FEATURES.

Friendship is above reason, for, though you find virtues in a friend, he was your friend before you found them. It is a gift that we offer because we must; to give it as the reward of virtue would be to set a price upon it, and those who do that have no friendship to give. If you choose your friends on the ground that you are virtuous and want virtuous company, you are no nearer to true friendship than if you choose them for commercial reasons. Besides, who are you that you should be setting a price upon your friendship? It is enough for any man that he has the divine power of making friends, and he must leave it to that power to determine who his friends shall be. For, though you may choose the virtuous to be your friends, they may not choose you; indeed, friendship cannot grow where there is any calculated choice. It comes, like sleep, when you are not thinking about it; and you should be grateful without any misgiving when it comes. So no man, who knows what friendship is, ever gave up a friend because he turns out to be disreputable. His only reason for giving up a friend is that he has ceased to care for him; and, when that happens, he should reproach himself for this mortal poverty of affection, not the friend for having proved unworthy. For it is inhuman presumption to say of any man that he is unworthy of your friendship, just as it is to say of any woman, when you have fallen out of love with her, that she is unworthy of your love. In friendship and in love we are always humble, because we see that a free gift has been given to us; and to lose that humility because we have lost friendship or love is to take a pride in what should shame us.

POLITICAL MECHANISM.

We have our judgments and our penalties as part of the political mechanism that is forced upon us so that we may continue to live; but friendship is not friendship at all unless it teaches us that these are not part of our real life. They have to be; and we pay men, and clothe them in wigs and scarlet, to sit in judgment on other men. So we are tempted to play this game of judgment ourselves, even though no one has paid us to do it. It is only in the warmth of friendship that we see how cold a thing it is to judge and how stupid to take a pleasure in judging; for we recognize this warmth as a positive good, a richness in our natures, while the coldness that sets us judging is a poverty. Just as our criticism of a work of art begins only when we have ceased to experience it, so our criticism of our friends begins only when we have ceased to experience them, when our minds can no longer remain at the height of intimacy. But this criticism is harmless if we know it for what it is, merely the natural reaction, the cold fit that comes after the warm, and if we do not suppose that our coldness is wiser than our warmth. There are men who cannot be friends except when they are under an illusion that their friends are perfect, and when the illusion passes there is an end of their friendship. But true friendship has no illusions, for it reaches to that part of a man's nature that is beyond his imperfections, and in doing so it takes all of them for granted. It does not even assume that he is better than other men, for there is egotism in assuming that. A man is your friend, not because of his superiorities, but because there is something open from your nature to his, a way that is closed between you and most men. You and he understand each other, as the phrase is; your relation with him is a rare success among a multitude of failures, and if you are proud of the success you should be ashamed of the failure.

EGOTISM.

There is nothing so fatal to friendship as this egotism of accounting for it by some superiority in the friend. If you do that you will become a member of a set, all, in their assertion of each other's merits, implying their own, and all uneasy lest they are giving more than they get. For if you insist upon the virtues of your friend you expect him to insist upon your virtues, and there is a competition between you which makes friendship a burden rather than a rest. Criticism then becomes a treachery, for it implies that you are beginning to doubt those superiorities upon which your friendship is supposed to be based. But when no superiorities are assumed criticism is only the exercise of a natural curiosity. It is because a man is your friend, and you like him so much and know him so well, that you are curious about him. You are in fact an expert upon him, and like to show your expert knowledge. And you are an expert because in the warmth of friendship his disguises melt away from him and he shows himself to you just as he is. Indeed, that is the test of friendship and the delight of it, that because we are no longer afraid of being thought worse than we are we do not try to seem better. We know that it is not our virtues that have won us friendship, and we do not fear to lose it through our vices. We have reached that blessed state of being nearer to heaven than anything else in this life, in which affection does not depend upon judgment: and we are like gods, who have no need even to forgive, because they know. It is a rare state, and never attained to in its perfaction. We can approach it only if know what friendship is and really desire it, and especially if we admire the man who is a friend without ever wondering at his choice of friends or blaming him for his faithfulness to them whatever evil they may do.

N. W. RAILWAY BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, August 8.

The North Western Railway line 26 miles north of Kotri is breached in twelve places. The Quetta mail trains will be directed via Hyderabad and Sukkur.

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"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

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Rs. 45 each.

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35-37, APOLLO STREET,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 9th.		
SS Bahadur	Dooley	Calcutta June 24
SS Clan macfarlane	Swanston	Glasgow July 4
SS Elysia	Kinnared	Liverpool July 18
SS Sangola	Milne	Akyab May 19
SS Warturm	Krull	Humburg July 5
SS Itora	Chidley	Rangoon July 27
SS African Monarch	Dakers	Newport July 11
10th August.		
SS Virawa	Smith	Calcutta June 20
SS Barpeta	Minett	Busreh Augt. 2
SS Baroda	Horscroft	Busreh July 27

DEPARTURES.

August 10th.

SS Ocean — Christiansen — [Calcutta

The following vessel obtained portclearance yesterday

SS Montebell — Smith — Hull via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer — India Bahadur — for — London. for — Calcutta.

Monday, August 10th 1914.

The Asiatic Coy's steamer Bahadur, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, during her voyage experienced, north wind and fierce squalls heavy swell west.

S.S. Bahadur:—Th Asiatic Coy's steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain R. M. Dooby arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta which port she left on 24th June with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S.S. Clan Macfarlane:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain J. M. Swantson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow which port she had left on 4th July with a general cargo

S.S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 4,002 tons, Captain J. Kinnard arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool which port she had left on 18th July with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Sangola 3,348 tons Captain R. A. Milne arrived in harbour on Sunday from Akyab which port she had left on May 19 with ballast.

S. S. Warturm:—The Hansa Line steamerWarturn, 3,127 tons, Captain M. Krull arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg which port she had left on July 5 with a general cargo.

S. S. Itora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warturm, 3,127 tons, Captain M. Krull arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon which port she had left on July 27 with a general cargo and one passenger.

S. S. African Monarch:—The steamer African Monarch, 2,593 tons, Captain F. C. Dakers arrived in harbour on Sunday from New Port which port she had left on July 11, with a general cargo.

S. S. Virawa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons Captain B. Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on June 20 with a general cargo.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain H. F. Minett arrived in harour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on August 2 with a general cargo and 16 passengers.

S. S. Baroda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons Captain A. Horscroft arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh which port she had left on July 27 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain T. Christensen sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Montebello:—The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2,770 tons Captain W. H. Smith will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N Y K steamer Penang Maru left Colombo for Bombay, on the 8th inst. and is due here on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 12th inst.

S. S. Meshobra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Mashobra left Port Said on the 6th inst.

S. S. Malda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Malda, arrived at Plymouth on the 7th inst.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
B	Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
C & R	City of Poona	McNell	K. N. & Co
H.	Griqua	Croune	W. & A. G. & Co
K.	Nurad	Lewis	T. M. & Co
L.	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
M	Salsette	Vine	P. & O Co
N.	Uina	Abbott	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

2	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G &Co
5	Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
6	Borderdale	Hay	J. F. & Co
7	Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
9	Chanda	Cunninghom	M. M. & Co
10 & 11	City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
12 & 13	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S.N. Co
14	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Umballa	Gill	M. M. & Co
4	Upada	Le Brocp	M. M. & Co
5	Palitana	Kipple	M. M. & Co
6	Hafa	Butler	M. M. & Co
14	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
15	Kirimaru	Tsuda	N. Y. K.

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	
Saraswati	Moola	B.O. S.N. Co. Ltd.
Satrunji	Ebram	

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S. N Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

M. W. D. D.

Langola	Miln	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
African	Monarch	Dakers
Bahadur	Duoley	T. M. & Co
Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
Itinda	Tucker	W. M. & Co
Itora	Chidley	M. M. & Co
Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
Manin	Tinnad	V. S. N Co
Metoor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Netheriee	Bery	W. & A. G. & Co
Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Rheinfels	Welksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P & Co
Stoenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Sumara	Brewis	A. S. N, & Co
Si dra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Talyabi	Kass	R. E. Colin & Co
Valdura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
Warturn	Krull	W. & A. G. & Co
Zoroastion	Osborne	C. M. & Sons

R. I. M. Doekygrd.

Varela	Hodgson	M. M & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 10.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (s) 3 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR HULL.

GRIQUA (s) 8,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

AFRICANICA (s) 5,600 tons manganese ore, S. Schmidt and Co.

FOR KOBE.

KIRIN-MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

KIRIN-MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

ARCADIA (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 260 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy; 4 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR TAMSUI.

ARCADIA (s) 12 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Barpeta from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—101 bags rice, 100 bags gram, 200 bags gram dall, 9,250 bags wheat, 18 bags sugar, 8 bundles green dates, 21 bales cow hides, 50 bags F. seed, 31 bags N. seed, 14 bags galls, 44 bags apricots, 7 bundles specie, 10 casks salamoniac, 500 bales cotton, 1 bale cotton goods, 4 bales 5 cases piece-goods.

A SCHOOL FOR ANDHERI.

The following notice signed by fourteen residents of Andheri, has been issued:—

The need of a good English Teaching School at Andheri having been greatly felt the adoption of the necessary measures is considered desirable. There is at present a Primary English School in the premises of the Roman Catholic Church at Amboli, but in this school non-Christian children are not admitted. The Revd. Fr. S. Fonseca, the Vicar of the church, who is in charge of that School, states that the place where it is located is not suitable according to present requirements and he has therefore prepared an appeal for funds for construction of a new school building. But no mention is made in the appeal whether, if the funds are forthcoming, the proposed new school will be thrown open to children of all communities or whether it will be a sectarian school as the present one is; nor is it stated where the new school will be built i.e. whether somewhere at Andheri or near the Amboli Church. As it is absolutely necessary, in the interests of all communities, that the proposed new school should be one which could be availed of by children of all communities, irrespective of caste or creed, and that it should be located as near as possible to the junction where the Bandra Gorebunder and Coorla Versova roads meet, it is evidently desirable that the appeal for funds should be signed and circulated by representatives of the different communities. A meeting of all the residents of Andheri and surrounding villages will therefore be held on Sunday, the 16th August 1914, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), in the hall of Mr. Mukund Sadashiv Patil, Andheri, for nomination of a Committee to be authorized to collect the required funds and for transaction of such other business in connection with the proposed school as the meeting may consider necessary.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, August 8th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	500
Mid. Americans	6.50d,
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.30d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, August 10th.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
174 bars silver	3,37,000	London	National.
80 „ „	1,50,000	„	Russo-Asiatic.
315 „ „	6,00,000	„	Chartered.
154 „ „	3,00,000	„	Comptoir.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 208 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

Quotations for Bank remittance remain unchanged and no other rates are quoted.

Bank's selling rate:—

	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1/3	27/32
D. D. mail	1/3	15/16

BULLION.

The rate for ready bar silver in London on the 8th instant given by Reuter was 27 Locally cash silver is quoted 78.

Quotations:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25	2 0
Australian Bar Gold	„	25	1 0
Sovereigns Dragon	„	15	0 0
Bar silver ready cumduty	„	78	0 0

Exports of bar silver from Bombay by rail on 7th August 1914.

G. I. P. Ry. 40*	46,908
B. B. and C. I. Ry. 36	43,940

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was nothing doing either in the Government Paper or the Share Market to-day. The telegrams from the seat of war are anxiously awaited and keenly scanned by the operators of the Stock Exchange.

COTTON.

The local market is closed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Cotton	807 Bales.
Wheat	5,442 Cwts.
Linseed	8,821 „
Rape, Rai. etc.	41 „
Gingellyseed	Nil. „
Poppyseed	297 „
Groundnuts	49 „
Castorseed	1,097 „
Rice	2,098 „
Myrabollams	242 „
Cotton seed	7,021 „
Mowraseed	4,559 „
Gram	Nil. „
Jowar	2,090 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	22 „

INDIAN FINANCE.

EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

A Finance Department communique shows that the Government of India's position is exceptionally strong alike as regards gold and rupees. Their total supply of actual gold amounts to twenty-one million sterling, half of which is in India and half in England. Four million sterling in geld is being transferred in exchange for rupees from the paper currency reserve to the gold standard reserve which therefore now consists wholly of gold and silver securities. As regards rupees the aggregate Government cash balance exceeds thirty crores, being seven crores more than the original forecast. The paper currency holding is also unusually large amounting to thirty-four crores compared with twenty crores this time last year.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The Accountant-General of Bombay has issued the following notification:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the Secretary of State has agreed to Telegraphic Transfers being sold on London, at the rate of 1sh. 3 7/32d. the rupee. Telegraphic Transfers on London issued at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay this week and until further notice will be granted at this rate instead of at the previously notified rate of 1s. 3 13/16d. the rupee. Applications for this week should reach the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, before 1-30 (S. T.) on Wednesday, the 12th August.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Passing a Decree.

52-13-675-11—Shroff D and D (for a pauper) Abdulla Kara v Sadanand Juggonnath and anr, Jehangir S M and H part heard.

53-13-676-11—Shroff D and D (for a pauper) and In person, Abdulla Kara and anr v Sadanand Juggonnath and anr, Jehangir S M and H.

8-14—In Re Ind. Co's Act VI of 82 and in re the Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Shamrao M and H Fazalbhoy Jaffer v The Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Payne and Co.

9-14-74-13—Dikshit and Pur, Yeshwant Vishnu Nene v Keshavrao Bhaiji and ors, Judah and S.

S C 10-14-547-13—Shamrao M and H, Habib Haji Moosa v Bai Samarthbai widow, Mulji and Th.

11-14-240-13—Matubhai J and M, Mangaldas N Motiwalla v Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Cc, Matu J and M.

13-14-121-11—Mehta D and L, Abdul Rehman Haji Ahmed v Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed, Payne and Co.

14-14-1300-12—Amin and D (for a pauper) Mogul Hassan Ramjan v Mogul Hassan Hoosein and anr, Vachha and Co, Mehta D and L.

15-14-163-14—D J Mantri, Sadekalli Kikabhoy v Abdulla Datubhoy Hassum, Ardeshir H D and Co.

16-14-83-13—Payne and Co, Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormasji Shroff v Dr Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadirshaw and ors, Wadia G and Co, Purmanand and Co.

18-14 In Re In Co's Act VI of 1882 and in Re the Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wvg Co Ld (in Liquidation)—Bicknell M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wvg Co Ld (in Liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G.

19-14 In Re G and Wo's Act VIII of 1890 and in Re Rustomji Jamasji Patel a minor, Wadia G ano Co, Dhunjibhoy Burjorji Patel v Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, Ardeshir H D and Co.

20-14—In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 and in re the Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Hiralal and Co, G. K. Mavlankar v R D Sethna, Payne and Co.

17-14-1219-12—Malvi H M and R, R D Sethna v Messrs. Jwalaprasad Gangaprasad a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

57-13-529-12—Malvi H M and R (for a pauper) Ismail Gafoor v Yacoob Haji Hassan and ors, Payne and Co.

21-14-931-10—Little and Co, Messrs Price Wills and Reeves v Nawab Kamal Yarjung Bahadur, Bicknell M R and Co.

6-14-84-13—Payne and Co, Abdul Kadar Sullemanji v Essabhai Abdulalli, Kanga and Sayani.

22-14-129-14—Mulla and Mulla, Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm v Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, Captain and V.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

680-13—Jehangir S M & H Panaji Pramji a firm v. Nathoo Oomaji & ors.. Jamsetji R & D.

1119-13—Bhai K & Gir Raju Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Motilal Tejmal a firm.

279-14—Payne & Co Molji Eleji a firm v. Meya Subhanseb Chotibhoy Dalal and anr.

344-14—Captain and V. Ebrahim Carrim and Sons a firm v. Hassanbhai Dewji.

349-14—Jehangir M & S. Damodhar Bhaskar Mantri and anr. v. Gajadhar Meghraj & anr.

550-14—Tyabji D. & Co., Balkissondas Fatehlala v Harriram Samantram, Payne and Co.

565-14—Surajmul & Co., Surajmal Labhchand & Co. a firm v Sha Vardhamdas Dewchand.

569-14—Pestonji R. K. & Co., Kawasji Jalbhoy Sett & ors. v. Shaik Adam Moolla Abdially Tapia & ors. Subnis & Bore.

701-14—Chitnis M & R. Venilal Bhaichandbhai & Co., a firm v Shrimant Sirdar Maghoji Raverji Raje Shirke & anr. Mulji & Tha.

713-14—Matubhai J & M The Bombay Banking Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation) v Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke.

722-14—Matubhai J & M The Bombay Banking Co. Ld., (In Liquidation v Narayen Hari Patwardhan & anr Dhanjishaw & B. Naun H & Co.

764-14—Chitnis M & R Awabai Hormusji Chichgar & anr. v Laxmibai widow & anr.

772-14—Payne & Co Alimahomed Fazulbhoy v Leslie Blunt Administrator of the Estate in India of the lates James Augustina Brandon, Craigie B & Co.

773-14—R Kanderao & L Khumaji Gujaji & Co. a firm v. Harumph Cawasji Petit.

780-14—Dubash & Co Messrs. Geva Newaji & Co. a firm v. Kumihar Khemji Lukhmatt.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice McLeod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

706-14—Payne and Co. A M Jumanji & Co. a firm v. Keshav Hura.

For Judgment (in Court).

741-13—Captain & V. Bibi Shah Jehan Begam v. Essak Sullewan Patka, Ard. H W & Co.

For Dismissal.

242-14—Mulla & Mulla, Aishabai, widow v. Ahmed Haji Essuf and ors.

For Consent Decree.

695-14—Sabnis & G. Chandrabhagabai widow v Sadashiv Harischanda Barmukh & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1197-13—Manecklal & Co. Balkissondas v Tulsidas Ratanlal Tribhowandas & ors. Jam. R & W Purvanand & Co., Part Heard.

1198-13—Manecklal & Co., Balkissondas v. Tulsidas Ratanlal Tribhowandas & anr. Jam. R & D Vachha & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comrs. Report.

344-12—Mans H M & Co. Naratam Amandji v. Canji Hirji & ors Bhump & Co., Madh K & Co.

Long Causes.

69-13—Payne & Co. R D Sethna and anr Misrilal Lakhmichand & ors. Khand L I M.

1021-13—Ragt N Co (for a pauper) Abde Rehman Azam and anr. v. Chaganlal Chunilal and ors. Edg. G W & Co.

429-13—Ard. H D & Co. Devji Jeewant and Co. a firm v. Passobhai Khimji & ors. Jehangir S M & H.

1067-12—Mancher & N Mancharsha Pestonji Engineer v. Homee N A Wadia Dubash & Co.

958-13—Jehangir M & S Mahadev Keshaw Kaoli & anr v Dewji Dadoo Thakur Jam R & D.

57-14—Madh K & Ch. Jaynarayen Buldeodas v. Gill and Co. a firm and anr, Crawford B & Co. Daga.

66-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hoosein bin v. Miss Gulnar Vachha & Co. Mahomed Jaffer.

1011-13—Mehta D & L. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Zulfikar Alli Khan & ors. Kanga & Vachha & Co.

686-13—Matu H M Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff & anr. v. Narayen Kashmath, S M E & Co., Ragh N & Co.

572-13—Captain & V Jethabhai Raghowji Joshi v. Laxmidas Progji & Co firm Daphtary F & D.

250-13—Khand L & M Ram Krishna Raghnooth Desai and anr v. Purshotam Raghaunath & anr, Dikshit & P.

167-13—Mulla & Mulla Aishabai v. Aishabai widow and ors. S M B & Co Matu J & M Little & Co.

138-14—Mehta D & L Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Cassam & ors. v. Palloa Lalji & Co a firm & anr. In Person.

1126-13—Ard. H D & Co Bai Poorbai McDow v. Damji Hirji Aleas Jitha & anr. Captain & V.

1109-13—Captain & V Jafferbhai v Datoo Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey & anr. Matu J & M Jeh. N & A.

701-13—Payne & Co. Dattoobhay Jaitha v. Deutsche Ost a firm a Line (other known as German East Africa Line, Crawford B & Co.

866-12—Wadia G Co., Charles Edward Grey v Ismail Haji Habib & ors. Surajmul & Co.

798-13—Shaws a Tyabji Jijibai widow v. Ramabhau Jankoji Awad & ors, F P Pavri.

1114-13—Daph. F. & W Yeshwant Auna Kempte & ors. v Amarchand Madhowji Bhunji & Co.

...55-11—Captain & V Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum & anr. v Haji Ismail, Haji Jeejee & ors., Matir H M & R.

1006-13—Amir & Diser, Patel Shah & Co., a firm & anr. Felber Jucker & Co., a firm & anr., Crawford B & Co.

30-14—Payne & Co., Lilibai alias Rambai widow v Laxman.

Before the Prathonatary in his office.

For Investigation of Paupirism.

P. P. No. 18-14—In Person Halunabai widow v Noor Mahomed Chand Attar Captain Vaidya & Co., Solicitors.

THE "SALSETTE."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE ACCIDENT

The P. and O. Company have issued the following statement in connection with the recent mishap to the s.s. "Salsette":—

This vessel, which it will be remembered was recently 50 hours late in reaching Bombay with the outward English mails, has now completed a through examination by the Government Surveyors. Nothing whatever has been found that could possibly endanger the ship beyond the two leaking coal ports and the broken scupper to which the whole trouble was originally attributed. The difficulty in removing the water from the forward stokehold was due to all the pumps becoming choked with coal dust, and in consequence many hours were occupied in taking down the pipes to clear them. In order to undertake this work it was necessary to heave the ship to so as to minimise excessive rolling in a mountainous monsoon sea. The actual leaks were stopped as soon as discovered.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

293, HORNBY ROAD.

Sale Commences from 30th July to 31st August 1914.

NOW **PROCEEDING.**

Sensational Reductions

In all Prices to ensure an entire Clearance of the Existing Stock, to make room for New Season's Goods.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY of obtaining Highest Possible Value at Genuine Bargain Prices.

COME AT ONCE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

PLEASE NOTE OUR ADDRESS:—

Opposite: Messrs. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ld.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Bombay Hunt, Annual Meeting of Subscribers at the Bombay Gymkhana, 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 12.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 3-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph. Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Major H Stanley Reed, Commanding.

Aug. 11.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 15th instant.—Corpl. E. N. Aylward.
2. There will be a Commanding Officers parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m., today Tuesday the 11th instant Dress:—Khaki, Regimental Saddles, Belts and Bandoliers. Newly joined Recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
3. There will be drill in the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 11th instant from 6 p.m. All recruits are requested to attend.
4. Owing to the late arrival of the mail the Commandant proposes to have a Drill on Friday morning next, the 14th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m., Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki. Regimental saddles, belts and Bandoliers. Arms will be issued on parade.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

226. Dress. 40 pairs of putties will be ready for issue on Monday evening to men detailed for Mahaluxmi.

227. Transfer. The following transfer is sanctioned:—
No. 1608 Gunner E. G. Podder from "C" Sub-Section No. 1 Company to "A" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.

228. Strength. The following member having rejoined is taken on the Strength and posted as follows:—
No. 1160 Gunner H. Elliott "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

229. Strength. The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 1616 Gunner Harry Page to "A" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.

230. Strength. The following members having resigned they are struck off the Strength of the Corps from date:—
No. 1611 Gunner Longstaffe No. 2 Company B. V. A.
No. 1610 Gunner Carr No. 2 Company B. V. A.
No. 1596 Gunner Rodgers No. 1 Company B. V. A.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

August, 11.

601. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows.
Wednesday 12th, Thursday 13th, Friday 14th and Saturday 15th Inst., any Coy., Class Firing.
Sunday 16th Inst.—"G" Coy. Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

602. In the event of the Corps being turned to occupy war stations or alarm posts every member should report himself at Head-Quarters in uniform as soon as possible and bring with him the following articles:—L. Blanket, 1 Great Coat, 1 Knife Fork and Spoon, 1 Drinking Cup, 1 Plate, 1 Piece of rope 15 feet long, 1 Label with name clearly marked. Helmets to be worn, and caps carried in the abovementioned kit. Waterproof sheets will be issued on mobilisation.

603. Enrolments. The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" (Cyclist) Coy.
No. 5845 Cy. A. R. Doyle.
No. 6893 Cy. M. E. Netscher.
No. 7047 Cy. A. D. Butler.

The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 7817 Motor Cy. W. R. Muste. "E" Coy. Motor Cycle Section.
No. 7818 Cy. J. Tinker, "E" (Cyclist) Coy.
No. 7819 Vol. A. H. Hasting, "G" Coy.
No. 7820 Vol. C. D. Baker, "G" Coy.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission Lt. Col. R. M. Thomason, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... Sons of the Brave .....Bidgood.
Overture .....Ocean Pearls ..... Herman.
Valse .....Love and Life in Holland .....Joyce.
Selection .....The Quaker Girl .....Monckton.
Entracte ....Coquetteria .....Matt.
Gavotte ..... The way to the Heart ...Lincke.
Interlude ... A Chinese Festival ... Pickard.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T.. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th August.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Assaye, with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday, next.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The programme for the weekly meeting of the Mud Sports to be held on Wednesday, the 12th instant, will be the same as was announced for 22nd July 1914.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague and eight attacks and five deaths from cholera were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday. The three plague attacks were reported from Girgaum, Tarwadi, and Mahim. No cases of small-pox were reported in the above period. The total mortality from all causes on Sunday was 102, as compared with 63 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 107 of 1912. Altogether 1,615 rats were caught in the city by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday. Out of these, 13 were found to be plague-stricken. B Ward contributed 5 of these latter, C Ward 6 and E Ward 2, while the A, D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

BOMBAY FOOD SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the foods supply committee was held yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner. Several big grain merchants were called to the meeting and some provisional arrangement as to rates was arrived at between them. The prices were then fixed by the committee for wholesale merchants and were forwarded to Government. After the necessary sanction is received, they will be given effect to.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EFFERVESCENT PATRIOTISM.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST NATIVE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Coxen charged Mr. F. Arnold, a German subject of Alsace Lorraine, but French by nationality with driving a motor car in a rash and dangerous manner and causing death by a rash and negligent act. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused was so overjoyed that on Sunday in celebration of the successes of the French arms in Alsace-Lorraine he went to a liquor shop on the Ferguson Road, where he stayed from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. He then got into his motor car, and, it is alleged, under the influence of liquor he knocked down a "purdesi" named Ajodia Shivjatan, aged about 22. After proceeding about 200 feet, the car ran on to the footpath, knocking down no less than twelve persons, including a girl, named Gungoobai, aged 6. The injured persons also included six children. The girl Gangoobai succumbed at the J. J. Hospital to the internal injuries she had received, while others are being treated at the hospital. It was also alleged that the footbrake of the car was not in order. The car struck against the wall of a chawl and was badly damaged.

Mr. Godinho applied for bail for the accused, saying that Mr. Arnold, hearing of French successes in Alsace Lorraine, was overjoyed. He was sorry for having forgotten himself and was ready to compensate those who had been injured.

His Worship ordered the accused to be released on bail on his furnishing a cash security for Rs. 10,000 and a personal bond of like amount.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliveria, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim with selling one and a half grains of cocaine without a license.

The evidence showed that in consequence of certain information received, Inspector Hudson sent a bogus customer to purchase cocaine from the accused. As the accused was selling the stuff to the man, he was arrested and his room raided, but no more cocaine was found. It was alleged that the accused must have swallowed seven packets of cocaine which he had in his possession.

The accused was convicted, and as he had two previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

In 1913 1,868 rifles, 5,022 guns. 129 air-guns, 1,452 revolvers and pistols were imported into the Port of Calcutta under licenses. Thirteen persons were prosecuted under the Arms Act in the city, of which 10 were convicted, 2 acquitted, and the charge against one was withdrawn.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

INSURANCE OF WAR RISKS.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

LENDING OF OFFICERS' SERVICES

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

At the outset, the President gave vent to the citizens' feelings about the present war (the report of which appears under the war news).

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. A. Chambers was re-appointed assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal for a further period of one year from the date of the expiry of his present appointment.

Consideration was then given to a letter from Mr. Manmohandass Ramji, chairman of the Bombay Native piece goods merchants association stating on a protest having been submitted to the Commissioner against a Municipal requisition to cover with concrete two wells in the Mulji Jetha Market, one in Gamthi Galli and the other in the Gauraj Galli, that officer had allowed two trap-doors 2 feet by 2 feet to be kept under lock and key in the case of the first mentioned well, and a similar trap-door in the case of the other; that although the Association appreciated the concession allowed, they regretted to observe that the requisition was drawn from the telegram was that Government were insuring all the goods at five per cent.

The proposition was then carried.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

Consideration was next given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a letter from the Secretary to Government, general department, regarding the establishment of a school of tropical medicine in Bombay and requesting the Corporation to give their consent to (1) the Executive Health Officer being appointed by Government as Professor of Public Health, (2) the establishment of a six months' course of instruction in the duties of Public Health Administration under the supervision of the Health Officer and his Assistants, and (3) the establishment of a course of instruction in infectious diseases in the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The Commissioner's letter has already been published.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the Commissioner's letter be referred to the Medical Reliefs Committee. He said that he was quite sure the Corporation would object to lending the services of their Health Officer as requested by Government and though recommended by the Commissioner. If the health officer had any time to spare, he should devote that time to out-door work, thus attending to the work of improving the health of the City.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, said that they were very cheery whenever Government asked for the services of their officers to comply with that request but Dr. Sukhia had rightly pointed out that in this case it was inadvisable to comply with that request. In the first place they must see that it was a question of medical education and not a question of medical relief. If it was a question of medical relief, they would have been too pleased to lend the services of their health officer and thus help and cooperate with Government in that work. The question of medical education was entirely on the head of the provincial Government and by this school the whole Presidency would be benefited, and therefore it was not right that the rate-payers of this City should not be mulcted in expenses. The question of expenses, it was true, had not arisen now but a thin end of the wedge might come later. The proper course for Government was to appoint their own professor. He was sure that the committee would consider this point very carefully.

The proposition was then carried.

The letter from the Commissioner requesting approval to a sum of Rs. 1,03,333 being contributed by this Municipality towards the cost of a cadastral survey of the City proposed to be carried out by Government, the amount being one-sixth of the total estimated cost of the survey operations was referred to the Standing Committee for report.

In accordance with a previous notice, Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to acquire like the 'Sumptuary Laws' of old any additional powers from the Government to regulate the prices of food-stuffs and other articles of daily use in the city of Bombay, with a view to prevent any abnormal rise in their prices without any adequate cause, stating what those powers should be."

The proposition was carried after being duly seconded.

This concluded the business before the August meeting.

GRANT FOR SEWER AT LOVE GROVE.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir moved that sanction be given to an additional budget grant of Rs. 450,000 from surplus loan balances as an advance pending subsequent adjustment to meet an excess in the grant provided for in the budget for the current year in respect of the work of the deep sea outfall sewer at Love Grove. The amount was required for purchasing through Sir John Barry a walking gantry and other plant.

The proposition being seconded Mr. D. E. Wacha asked if under the existing conditions of war, the Commissioner would be able to spend the whole amount. If not, he thought that the grant should be dropped.

The Commissioner said that after the war had broken out, Sir John had cabled to him saying that the contractors were eager to proceed with the work and asking if he should consign the goods. He had replied that if they could consign the goods by November, they should do so. He would arrange for insurance for which there would not be a heavy claim against them owing to the generosity of the British Government.

Mr. A. M. Tod said that according to a telegram that he had officially received, Government were not paying eighty per cent. of the insurance Companies but they were themselves covering the work. He read the telegram but refused a copy of it to the press.

The Commissioner said that the inference practically tantamount to the closing of the wells; that about 10,000 people who were averse to using pipe water used the water of the wells daily; that as pipe water was not available when business in the Market commenced, thousands of people would be put to great inconvenience and trouble if the wells were closed as required; that there was no reason to doubt that water of the wells was pure and healthy, and that there had been no complaints regarding mosquitoes and Malaria in the locality. He expressed the hope that the Corporation would consider all these facts and let the wells remain as they were.

On the motion of Dr. D. B. Master seconded by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy, a report was asked for from the Commissioner through the Standing Committee.

AN OLD TIM CEREMONY.

Photo by Central News.

Investiture of Earl Beauchamp as Warden of the Cinque Ports.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

MAHARASTRA C. C. v Y. M. C. A. C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Maharastra C. C. by 19 runs. For the Maharastra C. C. Mr. Bhatradekar T. H. performed a "hat trick."

Scores:—
Maharastra C. C.—43.
Y. M. C. A. C. C.—24.

PARSI GYMKHANA V. ELPHINSTONE C.C.

This game was played on the Parsi Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Parsi Gymkhana by 41 runs.

Scores:—
Elphinstone C. Club.—D. K. Kapadia, 8; J. H. Elchidana, 9; S. C. Daroowala, 10; H. F. Mulla, 4; R. D. Writer, 1; S. M. Surveyor, 16; B. N. Cama, 0; J. R. Singara, 1; H. D. Karaka, 2; J. F. Umrigar, 0; D. D. Dumasia, 0; extras 2, total 53.

Parsi Gymkhana.—Gagrat, 6; S. Chothia 15; Pavri, 3; D. Mody, 24; Chinoy, 17; A. H. Wadia, 0; P. D. Chothia, 11; Saklatwala 14; Tata, 3; Jal Naoroji, 0; P. Lam, 0; extras 5; total 94.

BARONET C. CLUB V. WELLINGTON C. CLUB.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Baronet Club by 86 runs. The Scores:

Baronet C.C.—J. S. Warden, 28; D. D. Driver not out 38; M. D. Parekh, 7; P. S. Warden, 0; N. Mistry, 1; H. S. Bhappo, 16; B. Mistry not out 10; rest did not bat, extras 15; total 115.

Wellington C. C.—Cooper, 7; N. Daruwalla, 3; P. Daruwalla, 0; P. Talyarkhan 0; Poongar 0; Daji 1; S. Mehta not out 14; A. Talyarkhan, 0; N. Sanjana, 2; Baliwalla, 1; H. Daruwalla 1; total 29.

NEW JOLLY C. C. V. NEW MAHARASTRA C. C.

This game was played on Sunday on the Cross Maiden and resulted for the Jolly C. C. by 35 runs:—

New Jolly C. C.—Velanker, 0; D. Ballaram, 4; T. Kanwinde, 2; Dhume, 2 Dewoolker, 8; Dalvie, 9; Shantaram, 16; Patki, 5; Suratker, 7; Masureker, 5; Athavle, 0; extras 2; total 60.

New Maharastra C. C.—Vaidya, 0; Navalker, 3; Sathe, 0; Sabnis, 2; Khare, 8; Aras 2; Reedker, 1; Pedneker, 1; Potdar, 0; Sawai, 2; Bhome 4; extras 2; total 25.

SASSANIAN C. C. V. ELPHINSTONE C. C

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw Scores:—

Sassanian C. C.—S. Chothia, 45; Ghandhi, 5; Engineer, 0; P. Chothia, 9; F. Divacha, 6; P. Kapadia, 10; H. Mulla, 30; Elavia, (not out), 9; Navroji J., (not out), 1; Mistry F. and R. Sorabji, (did not bat), Extras 3. Total 118.

Baronet C. C. Club.—Antia J. D., 0; B. Kuranjia, 1; S. Daroowala, 0; T. Pariekh (not out), 27; Kapadia D. K., 10; A. H. Wadia, 16; Elchidana (not out), 1; rest did not bat. Extras 1. Total 56.

THE NEW CENTURY C. C. V. THE UNION C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and result in a win for the former by 54 runs. Scores:—

The Union Cricket Club:—32
The New Century:—96

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Shrimati Magirajba, mother of the Dowager Rani Shri Sur Sunderba of Porebunder, was burnt to death on Sunday night in a bungalow at Chowpathy Back Road, Bombay.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Corner, held an inquest on Monday touching the death of the deceased. Superintendent Williamson and Khap Saheb Petigara were present at the inquest.

Dowager Rani Sunderba said the deceased, who was about fifty-four years old, had been living with her for the past two months. Mr. Pradhan, barrister-at-law, and his wife, came to their place on Sunday afternoon, whom the witness offered some sweets. The deceased was preparing the sweets on a Primus stove, one of the legs of which was broken and a piece of tile was placed under the stove to keep it steady. The deceased was reaching over for a pair of tongs, when the stove was upset, something knocked over a bottle of methylated spirit which was on the opposite side of the deceased, and the whole place became ablaze. The deceased's clothes caught fire and she was burnt. Witness was seated about three feet away and a boy was assisting the deceased. Witness, her Secretary, Mr. and Mrs. Pradhan, and others, assisted in putting out the fire. People from the neighbourhood also came up there. There were three cooks in the house but amongst them even the richest people cooked if they liked to. Witness and her mother were on very good terms. The deceased had property in Rajkote. Witness was wearing loose clothes at the time. The burn on her hand was on the outside. Her hand was only a little scorched. It was not burnt. When she was demonstrating to Mr. Williamson and Mr. Pettigara last night a small quantity of spirit might have come out of the bottle. Dr. Miss Benson was called and she and a nurse treated the deceased, who died at 10 p.m.

Nurse Kashibai said the deceased was burnt more on the front than on the back Witness thought the deceased got burnt on the back in consequence of the loose sheet she had been wearing catching fire.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 10.

The following officers are notified to be Official Members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council:—(1) Mr. Crump, Financial Commissioner, (2) Mr. Standen, Commissioner, Berar; (3) Sir Blennerhasset, the Chief Secretary; (4) Mr. Marten, Second Secretary; (5) Mr. Leftwich, Third Secretary, (6) Mr. Findlay, Secretary in Legal Department; (7) Mr. Tickell, Chief Engineer; (8) Colonel Dennys, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, (9) Mr. Spence Inspector-General of Police; and (10) Mr. Mayhew, Director of Public Instruction.

AVIS

Voir aux annonces page 2 l'avis du Consulat de France concernant l'Amnistie.

COUNTY CRICKET.

FIRST-CLASS AVERAGES.

(Calculated to Saturday, July 18, inclusive.)

BATTING AVERAGES (16 INNINGS).

	No. of Inns.	Times Out.	Runs.	Most in an Inns.	Aver.
Hearne (J. W.)	30	7	1595	204	69.34
Mead (C. P.)	33	4	1558	213	53.72
Tarrant	30	2	1479	250*	52.83
Hardstaff	19	3	812	213*	50.75
Hobbs	30	1	1382	216*	47.65
Woolley (F. E.)	30	1	1374	147	47.37
Hirst	28	5	1083	146	
Perrin, P. A.	22	1	969	126	46.14
Iremonger (J.)	20	3	771	126	45.35
Relf (R. R.)	24	1	989	130	43.00
Foster, F. R.	27	2	1070	305*	42.80
Chaplin, H. P.	26	2	1017	213*	42.37
Peyton	18	5	512	104*	39.38
Tyldesley (E.)	26	2	916	156	38.16
Gunn (G.)	27	2	950	104*	38.00
Jupp	31	6	948	217*	37.92
Ducat	23	3	748	118	37.40
Smith, S. G.	21	2	710	78	37.36
Bowley (F.) (Worcestershire)	26	1	921	276	36.84
Hubble	28	3	918	115	36.72
King (J. H.	31	4	987	227*	36.55
Morrison, J. S. F.	21	1	717	233*	35.85
Hayes	25	1	843	129	35.12
Humphreys (E.) (Kent)	28	3	871	121*	34.84
Parsons	25	2	788	102	34.26
Coe (S.)	25	3	752	252*	34.18
Seymour (Jas) (Kent)	27	2	840	214	33.96
Baker (C. S.) (W'wick)	29	2	597	83	33.16
Bowley (E. H.) (Sussex)	25	2	759	84	33.00
Tyldesley (J. T.)	28	2	854	98	32.84
Sharp (J.)	28	2	850	128	32.69
Haywood (N'hampton)	22	0	719	139	32.68
Denton (D.) (Yorks)	31	1	979	168*	32.63
Denton, W. H.	22	2	651	108*	32.63
Quaife (W. G.)	29	2	674	134	32.09
Dipper	24	1	721	168*	31.34
Gunn (J)	19	2	531	74	31.25
Russell (A. C.)	25	0	778	78	31.12
Hardinge	27	0	835	183	30.92
Smith (E. J.)	25	6	586	89	30.84
Douglas, J. W. H. T.	28	2	798	74*	30.69
Greig, Major J. G.	17	1	489	100	30.55
Charlesworth	25	0	761	206	30.44
Wilson (B. B.) (Yorks)	31	0	966	106	30.16
Wood, C. J. B.	27	2	743	123*	29.72
Kinneir	24	2	647	100	29.40
Sprot, E. M.	17	0	498	131	29.29
Wilson, H. L.	29	2	778	105*	28.81
Thompson (G.J.)	23	1	633	81*	28.77
Makepeace	25	0	718	155	28.72
Sewell, C. O. H.	24	0	686	113	28.58
Rhodes	31	1	857	89	28.56
Hornby, A. H.	18	1	485	77	28.17
Harrison, Lieut (G. C.	18	1	479	91*	28.17
Kilner	26	1	699	93	27.96
Mann, F. T.	21	1	558	89	27.90
Vincett	25	7	500	71	27.77
Vine	30	3	749	93	27.74
Saville, S. H.	21	2	518	141*	27.26
Woolley (C. N.) (Nptn)	21	2	515	103	27.10
Hayward (T. W.) (Sy)	20	1	515	76	27.10
Fame, F. L.	18	2	432	71	27.00
Lee (G. M.) (Notts)	22	1	564	126	26.85
Morton	28	0	749	96	26.75
Warner, P. F.	16	2	373	79	26.64
Foster, M. K.	22	0	582	118	26.45
Fender, P. G. H.	22	1	552	140	26.28
Whysall	18	2	419	112	26.18
Lagden, R. B.	17	0	441	106	25.94
Haig, N.	19	1	466	72	25.88
Bowden	15	2	325	70	25.00

*Signifies not out.

Of those not qualified for inclusion D. J. Knight has scored 606 runs in 13 innings (average 46.61); Rev. F. H. Gillingham 410 in 11 (twice not out) (average 45.55); A. P. Day 440 in 11 (once not out) (average 44.00); and W. P. Robertson 463 in 14 (twice not out) (average 40.25).

BOWLING AVERAGES (32 WICKETS.)

Smith, S. G.	398.1	128	971	61	16.24
Iremonger (J.)	444.2	139	816	50	16.32
Blythe	610.3	173	1542	90	17.13
Davies, G. B.	367	64	1008	58	17.37
Jaqques, A.	621.3	158	1444	83	17.39
Tarrant	710.2	165	1620	90	18.00
Drake	376.2	162	1415	78	18.14
Bristowe, O. C.	300.4	69	952	52	18.30
Rhodes	507.2	145	1457	79	18.44
Rusheby	488.4	130	1268	63	13.50
Booth	649.2	121	1813	97	18.69
Woolley (F. E.)	477.5	118	1260	66	19.09
King (J. H.)	509.3	103	1286	67	19.19
Kennedy	891.3	217	2072	107	19.36
Field (F. E.)	337.2	88	931	48	19.39
Relf (A. E.)	566.1	104	868	44	19.72
White, J. C.	373.6	104	868	44	19.72
Pegler, S. J.	268.3	47	773	39	19.82
Jeeves	425.3	124	995	50	19.90
Geary	610.4	162	1573	79	19.91
Forester, T.	468.1	167	1041	52	20.01
Douglas, J. W. H. T.	512.3	70	1668	83	20.09
Hitch	585	123	1767	87	20.31
Fairservice	458.4	128	1161	55	20.75
Wells (W.)	377.2	77	1121	54	20.75
Hearne (J. W.)	606.5	185	1973	95	20.76
Cox (G.) (Sussex)	319.4	81	834	40	20.85
Foster, F. R.	534.1	127	1393	66	21.10
Thompson (G. J.)	393.1	94	1051	50	21.22
Newman (J.)	399.5	97	1071	49	21.85
Relf (R. R.)	266.4	58	766	36	21.88
Skelding	274	40	935	42	22.21
Huddleston	438.2	113	958	43	22.27
Holloway, N. J.	306.1	46	904	40	22.60
Slater	271	71	724	32	22.62
Dennett	557.2	136	1451	64	22.67
Fielder	430.5	92	1305	56	23.21
Barratt	565.4	110	1601	68	23.54
Whitehead (R.)	457.2	123	1211	50	24.22

Matches in progress are not included in the above.

Next week the qualification in batting will be 17 innings, and in bowling the capture of 35 wickets.

N.B.—The fractions are taken out to two places of decimals. Every care is taken to ensure accuracy, but we shall be glad to receive notification of any errors, real or apparent.

THE KARNATAKA CLUB.

The seventh lecture of this session of the Karnataka Club Debating Union was delivered on Sunday, at the Sardar Griha by Mr. Venkatrao B. Alur of Dharwar. Shri Mahabhagwat of Kurtkoti presided on this occasion.

The lecturer began by stating that his object in choosing the subject viz "The glory of the Karnataka," was not so much to give an exhaustive history of the Karnataka as to place before them those prominent facts in the history which would reveal to the members present the unrivalled glory of the Karnataka, hoping thereby to create an intelligent devotion to the much neglected cause of the Karnataka.

He concluded by exhorting Kanarese scholars to take up the work of writing a history of the Karnataka, materials for which were not at all wanting, as the same would revive the glory of the Karnataka and help to enkindle the spirit of devotion to the cause of the Karnataka.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 11, 1914.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The latest news as to the position on the Belgian frontier seems to indicate that the German assaults on Liège have at length achieved some measure of success. A telegram received last night, and dated 1-50 a.m. yesterday morning in London, states that the Germans seem to have made their way into the town between the forts and to have threatened to bombard the town unless the forts surrendered. It is expected, adds the telegram, that the Belgians will refuse to surrender the forts but would rather blow them up. This, no doubt, would be the heroic course, but as far as the German advance is concerned it will not make much difference whether the forts are blown up or surrendered. In either case the Germans would have won their first step in Belgium. Without a clear knowledge of the actual plan of the defences of the city it is impossible to judge exactly the importance of the fact that the Germans have succeeded in forcing their way into the town. Liège is divided by the river Meuse, the old town and citadel being on the hills on the left bank of the river and the new town and suburbs below on the left bank. The forts are in a ring encircling the city, and it is difficult to understand why, if the Germans are in a position to bombard the town, they have not done so before. It must be remembered, too, that they forced an entry into the town at the first assault but were decimated by the Belgians. On this occasion it is stated that they have achieved a greater measure of success and have secured a number of local notables whom they hold as hostages. What they propose to do with them, we are not told, but it is hardly possible that they intend to adopt the mediaeval practice of holding their lives against the surrender of the town.

We should have been inclined to believe that the telegram, with its mysterious wording and the hiatus between the position it indicates and preceding events, concealed a very material German success, making the position of the Belgians impossible. But a later telegram seems to indicate that the Germans have abandoned their advance on this line. The forward movement against the river Ourthe, which joins the Meuse at Liège, has ceased and the Germans are entrenching themselves, the advance on France being chiefly through Eschsuralzette. It may be that the assault on Liège and the attempt to establish themselves in that fortress were merely a step of a protective character. But whatever the value to them of the position, if they finally succeed in dislodging the Belgians or procure the surrender or destruction of the forts, their ultimate success does not detract from the gallantry of the little Belgian force that has repulsed them again and again, and secured a valuable delay in the development of the German movement on the Belgian side. We pointed out a few days ago that it would not be wise to build too much on the power of the Belgians to continue an effective resistance. The continual pressure and assaults of an overwhelmingly superior force were bound to produce an effect sooner or later. But while this brave little army has been holding the Germans at bay, and it may be has succeeded in compelling a complete alteration of their plans, the French forces allotted to the resistance of the German advance on the North East have had time to develop their own advance, and it cannot be long now before we hear of the French, and possibly the English, coming into contact with the Germans on Belgian territory.

The effective censorship over the movements of the respective armies which all the belligerents maintain, does not permit of any intelligent speculation, even if one cared to indulge in such, as to the future course of events. With the exception of the advance in Belgium and the dramatic French coup in Alsace nothing is known of the movements of any of the armies either on the Eastern or Western frontier of Germany, and the doings of the Austrians are also more or less surrounded by mystery. The French are a sentimental people, and for forty years the German possession of Alsace-Lorraine has been an open wound to their pride. It was natural, therefore, that the entry of French troops into the lost provinces should have been the first object which they attempted to accomplish in the war. The knowledge that the French flag is once more planted in the conquered territory of 1870 will, doubtless, prove an incentive and inspiration to the whole French army to ensure that there is no turning back. But it is not possible from the meagre information as yet, in our possession, the military importance of this first achievement. The occupation of Mulhausen is not the reconquest of Alsace or Lorraine and it may be, and we should think will be, many weeks and perhaps many months yet, if the French are successful, before these two provinces are actually regained to France. News as to the part which Britain is playing in the war is still aggravatingly meagre. There continue to be persistent rumours of important events having taken place in the North Sea, but the only official information vouchsafed by the Admiralty relates to an attack by submarines on one of the cruiser squadrons of the First Fleet, which was repulsed, one of the enemy's vessels being sunk. It will be noticed that the Admiralty does not even tell us which of the cruiser squadrons was concerned in this affair, so far is official reticence carried. This reticence, however, may be very necessary. The avenues of information open to a belligerent in these days, are so numerous that no precaution taken against any leakage of information, which may be of possible assistance to an enemy, can be excessive. And the concealment of the identity of the squadron attacked may be of some considerable importance. But it has never been the habit, either of the Admiralty or the War Office, to keep the nation in the dark as to disasters or reverses, and the public may rest assured that, if there is nothing to tell, or that can be told them it is not because anything untoward has happened.

Notes of the Day

One Phase of War.

Events have marched so quickly since the fateful 24th of July, when the Austrian Government sent its ultimatum to Servia, and particularly during the last ten days, that few of us have quite realised yet what it means to India for Britain to be at war. Since the first of this month, when the first shots in the war were exchanged between Russian and German patrols, we have all been too busy reading and discussing the news, as it has come hot from the wires, to sit down calmly and quietly to adjust our ideas and to realise the difference in our circumstances to-day as compared with, say, a month ago. Then everything was proceeding smoothly, on lines which many decades of peace had made possible. Trade and commerce were flourishing, our markets were busy scenes of industry, heavily laden ships came into and went out of our ports and no shadow of war had reared its ugly head above the horizon. How different it all is to-day. War, with all its horrors, is being waged in Europe, and its effect is being felt the world over. Within the memory of most of us there never has been a time when ships flying the British flag were not at liberty to use the seas of all the world, to sail whether they would as free and unfettered as the very sea itself. It is not so to-day. The great sea highways of the world are, for the moment at any rate, unsafe, and ships are liable to capture by enemy's ships of war whenever they venture out of port.

Policing the Trade Routes.

Thus from all parts of the world comes the news that shipping is being held up. At Gibralter we read 50 ships are waiting until it is safe for them to proceed on their outward or homeward voyages as the case may be. Many other vessels are held up in the Suez Canal, and in all our ports, both at Home and abroad, a similar state of things exists. Here in Bombay we have this phase of what a war means brought home forcibly to us. The English mail steamer, which should have left port on Saturday last, did not leave until yesterday morning, and there is no saying how far she will get on her journey, while all the other ships which ordinarily ply between here and Europe are lying in dock, or in the stream, with work at a standstill because there are no cargoes for them; and if there were they could not take them owing to the uncertainty prevailing as to when the trade routes will be re-opened. It would be foolish for anyone in these early days of what will probably be the most gigantic war of all time, to attempt to prophesy when that happy time will be. Much has to be done before the route from England to India, for instance, can be rendered even moderately safe for mail and trading vessels, and after that there will have to be constant naval police work done, particularly in the Mediterranean, in order to keep the routes open and safe. We in India have become so accustomed to our weekly mail service and to regular services of merchant steamers bringing supplies and merchandise, that when both are taken away, even temporarily, it is bound to be a source of trial, and to conduce to a feeling that we are to a certain extent cut off from the old country and all it signifies. But there will be no grumbling. We all recognise that in a struggle such as that on which Britain has now entered, sacrifices must be made by every single citizen in the Empire, and the inconvenience which we shall suffer by our temporary isolation is but a small portion of the price India would be prepared to pay to help Britain to emerge victoriously from the struggle in which she has been involved.

Curious Things about the War.

There are one or two things which in the excitement of the past week have probably been overlooked by newspaper readers, but which are curious enough to be drawn attention to. One is, that amid all the declarations and counter-declarations of war, there has been no formal declaration by either side that a state of war exists between Germany and France or Belgium, and yet the two latter nations are bearing the brunt of this Five-Power War. Of course, the acts of the Germans were acts of war amply sufficient in themselves to cause the two countries to take up arms, and to dispense with the formal declaration, but the absence of that declaration will doubtless form the subject of comment when the history of the present struggle comes to be written; and will serve a useful purpose in bringing home to future students of history the aggressive character of Germany's tactics. Another strange feature is the position of Austria. Britain and France are engaged in a war with Russia, which had its beginnings, though not its development, so far as these two allies and Belgium were concerned, in an act by Austria, and yet neither nation is as yet at war with Austria. That she will be able to keep out of it much longer so far as Britain and France are concerned, is inconceivable. Already she has been asked by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs what her intentions are in regard to her mobilisation, which the Minister believes to be partly directed at the French Frontier, and this is almost certain to be the prelude of a declaration or an act of war. Similarly, if she allows her ports to be used by the German warships Goeben and Breslau, which are at present believed to be in the Adriatic, it will be regarded as a breach of neutrality, and she will be drawn into the vortex with Britain as another of her enemies.

Last Week's Rainfall.

During last week the rainfall over India, though less heavy than during the two preceding weeks was nevertheless widespread and well distributed. Between the 31st July and the 2nd August barometric pressure was generally low along the foot of the Himalayas; and westerly, and south-westerly winds swept across the country, giving showery weather generally, while a slight disturbance gave local rain in the west of the Punjab and Kashmir. On the 3rd a change occurred, a shallow depression developing over Chota Nagpur and Bihar, causing an increase in the strength of the Bay of Bengal monsoon current, a concentration of rain over North-East India, the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces, with showers over the peninsula, and a marked decrease in the fall over North-West India. The depression became slightly better marked as the week progressed, but the distribution of rain was practically unchanged. The report of the 6th showed that the total monsoon rainfall to date is in excess of the average all over Burma, Bengal (except North Bengal), Orissa, the Punjab, the west coast and the Deccan. The fall has been irregular, in some places more and in some less than the average, over Bihar, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujrat and the Central Provinces, while it has been deficient over Mysore, the south-east of Madras and in the Madras Deccan.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 26.—Martial law is proclaimed through out Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be moblised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel and Wilhemshaven. Naval preparations in England.

July 29.—Antivari blockaded by Austria, Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front. Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany. Austrians cross the Danube at two points. British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.

Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.

Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey. Russians invade Germany near Bialla.

Germans violate the neutrality of Luxemburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in France, two German officers being killed.

Sir Edward Grey's momention statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.

Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.

British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.

Fresh British ultimatum presented to Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.

Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.

A German aeroplane cut in two by a Belgian airman at Liege.

Germans bombard Liege and Namur in Belgium, but are completely repulsed at Liege by Belgians. German cavalry in full flight.

German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Louise sunk by British light cruiser Amphion. Amphion itself sunk by a submarine mine, the paymaster and 130 men being drowned.

Germans repulsed all along Russian frontier.

The French fleet sinks German cruiser "Panther" off Algeria.

Lord Kitchener is appointed Secretary of State for War. President Wilson offers to mediate in Europe.

August6.—Blue Book published containing British Foreign Office correspondence during the crisis.

Resignations of Lord Morley and Messrs. Trevelyan, and Burns.

Irish Arms Act revoked.

Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

A 6,000 ton British oilsteamer sunk by a mine in the Elbe.

Prince of Wales' fund for relief distress opened.

German assaults on Liege repulsed with heavy losses, 25,000 men being made hors de combat. They ask for an armistice of 24 hours.

Serious Russian losses reported near Wirballen.

Extraordinary pressure being brought on Italy to join Germany and Austria.

Aug. 8.—German fleet mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Danzig.

British forces seize German Togo Land and South Togo Land in Africa.

A German cavalry division fording the Meuse is practically annihilated by Belgian cavalry.

French troops cross the frontier in Alsace and after a fierce battle occupy Altkirch and Mulhausen, inflicting heavy losses on Germans, who flee in disorder.

Servians occupy Visigard in Bosnia, which had been previously evacuated by Austrian troops.

Germans lose 100 men in an action on Russian frontier.

August 9th. A British Cruiser squadron attacked by German submarines, but no damage done to British ships. German submarine sunk.

Russians invade Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr driving Austrians before them.

Germans evacuate Luxemburg, owing to French advance. Germans also retreating from Liège. Germany threatens Belgium with reprisals in the future.

French Garrison in Dahomey take possession of German North Togoland in West Africa.

Sweden and Norway make mutual declarations of neutrality.

Turks concentrating near Dedeagatch in Bulgaria.

August 10. The first and second Japanese squadrons put to sea.

Canada makes a gift of a million bags of flour to Mother country.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SURAT

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 10.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Surat, was held in the Nagindhand Institute under the presidency of the Collector, Mr. Brander, on Sunday evening to express their feelings of heartfelt loyalty and devotion towards His Gracious Majesty on the occasion of the war against Germany which His Majesty has been obliged to declare; and to tender their humble and willing services in all ways and means at the disposal of the Government.

During the past year, the Calcutta Fire Brigade answered 224 calls. 89 more than the average of the last ten years. Against this maximum number of calls has to be recorded the minimum loss of property, which was four lakhs of rupees less, than in the previous year.

BRITISH CRUISER SQUADRON ATTACKED.

GERMAN SUBMARINES' FRUITLESS DASH.

CURIOUS POSITION AT LIEGE.

GERMANS SAID TO HAVE ABANDONED ADVANCE.

BUT THREATEN TO BOMBARD CITY.

LOCAL NOTABLES HELD TO HOSTAGE.

A somewhat mysterious telegram received last evening states that some uncertainty exists as to the position of Liege. The Germans seemed to have succeeded in entering the town and have threatened to bombard it unlessthe forts surrender, while local notabilities are being held to hostage.

A later telegram says that the Germans have abandoned the advance against the Ourthe and are advancing by Eschsuralzette.

The Admiralty announce an attack by German submarines on one of the cruiser squadrons of the main fleet. One of the submarines was sunk and the British squadron suffered no damage.

Russian troops have entered Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr.

The French have taken possession of North Togo Land.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, Aug. 10, 4-50 a.m.

Some uncertainty prevails regarding the position at Liege.

The Germans seem to have made their way into the town between the forts, and to have told the civic authorities that they would bombard the town unless the forts surrendered.

It is stated that they now hold a number of local notables as hostages.

It is expected that the Belgians will not surrender the forts but would rather blow them up.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10.

The Germans are chiefly advancing on France through Eschsuralzette. The forward movement against the river Ourthe has ceased and the Germans are entrenching themselves.

Eschsuralzette must be an obscure village or hamlet of no industrial importance as it is not marked on any of the maps.

The river Ourthe is a tributary of the Meuse, Liege being situated at the confluence.

BELGIAN ARMY ADVANCING ON CITY.

FRENCH OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 10, 1-55 p.m.

According to information derived from Belgian official sources, the Liege forts are intact and the Belgian main army is advancing on the city, where there are 120,000 Germans, but the forts are unable to train their guns on the city itself.

A story to the effect that three thousand Belgian troops had been made prisoners is described as baseless.

The French operating to the south of the Meuse have cleared a considerable area, but a decisive action is not expected until the French and Belgian forces take the offensive.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 10. 1-50 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that German submarines yesterday attacked one of the cruiser squadrons of the main Fleet.

None of his Majesty's ships was damaged.

One of the enemy's submarines was sunk.

AUTHORITATIVELY CONFIRMED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

With reference to the report cabled by "Reuters" of the sinking of a German submarine, it is now authoritatively stated that his Excellency the Viceroy has received official confirmation of the incident. The submarine was comparatively a new one having only been launched last year. She was known as the U 35.

AUSTRIAN CRUISERS ACTIVE.

ANTIVARI AND SURROUNDINGS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Aug 10, 12-20 p.m.

Two Austrian cruisers have bombarded Antivari and the surrounding mountains where the inhabitants of the town have taken refuge.

LOYAL AFRIKANDERS.

"TO THE LAST CARTRIDGE."

CAPETOWN, Aug. 10.

As an instance of the patriotic determination of all South Africans to stand by the flag, there was a meeting yesterday at Aliwal North, which was the rebel centre during the war, and a resolution proposed by an ex-rebel was passed for transmission to the Imperial Government declaring that Aliwal North Afrikanders will defend the Union Jack to the last cartridge.

FRENCH IN NORTH TOGOLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 9. 5-5 p.m.

It is officially announced that the French have entered North Togoland.

LATER.

The French garrison at Grand Popo, in Dahomey, acting in conjunction with a British cruiser, is taking possession of German Togoland.

A telegram from London on Sunday stated that Lome and South Togoland had been seized by the British. North Togoland abuts on French West Africa.

PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Princess Arthur of Connaught has given birth to a son.

AUSTRALIA'S AID.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND A MIXED FORCE.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 10, 4-50 a.m.

Brigadier-General Bridges will command the Commonwealth expeditonary force. It has been decided to organise a small mixed naval and military force to serve within or without of Australia, and to be distinct from expedition which is going to England.

Mr. Millen, Commonwealth Minister of Defence, states that the mobilsation and concentration of the citizen forces has been carried out satisfactorily.

Lady Munro-Ferguson, wife of the Governor-General, has initiated a successful movement for the formation of an Australian branch of the Red Cross Society.

AN APPEAL TO MERCHANTS.

Mr. Cook, Commonwealth Prime Minister, has deprecated the countermanding of orders on the part of importers, thereby spreading distrust. He has appealed to exporters and importers to do business as usual, and by so doing to manifest Australia's confidence as to the result of the war.

GERMAN SPIES IN ENGLAND.

MANY REPORTS IN CIRCULATION.

LONDON, Aug. 10, 4-50 a.m.

There are numerous accounts of the proceedings of German spies in England, and reports are in circulation of their attempting to poison water supplies, etc. Several Germans are in custody charged with attempting to blow up railway bridges.

TURKS CONCENTRATING IN BULGARIA.

ATHENS, Aug. 9. 5-5 p.m.

The Turks are concentrating in Bulgarian territory, near Dedeagatch.

GERMAN MINISTER TO LEAVE SERVIA.

LONDON, Aug. 9. 5-5 p.m.

Servia has handed the German Minister his passports.

GERMANS EVACUATE LUXEMBERG.

LIEGE INVESTED BUT HOLDING-OUT.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9. 5-5 p.m.

The army is in an excellent position. The King has reviewed the brigades which participated in the defence of Liege. The Germans have evacuated Luxemburg owing to the French advance. French troop-trains passed Brussels last night. It is officially admitted that Liege is invested, but all the forts are holding out.

FORMATION OF A SECOND ARMY.

EARL KITCHENER'S APPEAL TO TERRITORIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 9. 1-50 p.m.

Earl Kitchener has sent a circular to the Chairmen of the Territorial County Associations asking them to co-operate in raising as soon as possible one hundred thousand men for the regular army. The men will be accommodated in camps near the existing regular depots.

The circular concludes that this is not an ordinary appeal for recruits, but the formation of a second army.

AUSTRIAN MOBILISATION.

FRANCE ASKS WHAT AUSTRIA'S INTENTIONS ARE.

PARIS, Aug. 9. 1-50 p.m.

Believing that part of the Austrian mobilisation is directed at the French frontier, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has told the Austrian Ambassador that he wishes to be informed as to Austria's intentions as soon as possible.

THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENT.

AUSTRIAN ADVANCE GUARDS DRIVEN BACK.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 9. 1-50 p.m.

The Russian troops entered Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr, driving the enemy's advance guards before them.

PRINCELY GIFT TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

CANADIANS GIVE ONE MILLION BAGS OF FLOUR.

LONDON, August 10, 1-35. A.M.

The Duke of Connaught has informed Mr. Harcourt that the Canadians through the Government, offer one million bags of flour as a gift to the people of the United Kingdom. The first shipment will be made in about ten days.

Mr. Harcourt has gratefully accepted the gift.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN FAVOUR OF THE ALLIES.

LONDON, August 10, 1-35. A.M.

A telegram from Nish states that great demonstrations are taking place throughout Servia and Montenegro in favour of Russia, France and England.

JAPANESE SQUADRONS PUT TO SEA.

TO PROTECT BRITISH INTERESTS.

TOKIO, August 10, 1-35 A.M.

The First and Second Japanese squadrons have been put to sea, under the command of Admiral Dewa.

There is reason to believe that Japan will adhere not only to the letter but also to the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to the most extreme limit.

The whereabouts of the German squadron has not been disclosed, but it is reported to be menacing British shipping.

The protection of British interests may necessitate the step of enabling Japan to occupy Tsingtau.

GERMANS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS OF A HANSA LINER.

Three German ships are now under detention in Bombay Harbour, and have been placed under a military guard. They are the Hansa Liners, Rheinfels and Warturm, and the Baron Erskine.

In connection with the seizing of the Rheinfels, which arrived from New York on Friday with a general cargo and kerosine oil, the Captain and other officers and members of the crew, nine in number and all Germans, have been placed under arrest and lodged in Byculla prison.

It is stated that they were detected attempting to send a wireless message, hoping that it would be picked up by a German warship which they believed was in the Arabian Sea.

When the Warturm was seized the wireless operator, William Hauhauss was also arrested and taken to Byculla jail.

Messrs. W. & A. Graham Co., have resigned the Bombay agency of the Hansa Line, and have referred all matters concerning the cargo to Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul, who is looking after German interests in Bombay. Mr. Baker, it is stated has approached Government in the interests of consignees of the cargo.

STEAMERS SEIZED IN COLOMBO.

On Wednesday afternoon says the "Ceylon Independent," there was much excitement on the Jetty, when a Company of the Punjabis arrived there with fixed bayonets. Later two parties went afloat and boarded the German steamers Trifels and Steimturn, on which they are to be on duty guarding the vessels. The examination officers, too, boarded the vessels in question, and brought the charts ashore. This was followed by a number of fitters, &c., going on board the two steamers, with the necessary tools, for the purpose of removing their propellers.

About 4 p.m. another German vessel was sighted and she was boarded outside by the examining officers, after which the vessel entered port. She has a cargo of coal. She, too, was placed under-arrest.

The Imperial German mail steamer Buelow, which left London on July 22nd is expected in Colombo to-day (Wednesday). She has mails and a number of passengers who are outward bound.

DISOBEYING MILITARY ORDERS.

On Monday morning at about 12-30 a.m. A. L. Sullen, an Inspector in the Port Trust, wanted to go over the Dock bridge at Princess Dock, near the A. Shed. He was stopped by the Police and the Military Guard on duty, under a notification recently issued which prohibits anybody approaching the bridges at night. He returned twice to the bridge and though told to go away came again when he was arrested.

He was yesterday placed by Sub-Inspector Kasam Ismail Aga before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. B. V. Vasudeo and A. R. King, and was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

PARDONS FOR ARMY DESERTERS.

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

It is announced that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of pardons being granted to soldiers who were in a state of desertion from the regular forces on the 5th August, 1914, and who surrender themselves in the United Kingdom on or before the 4th September, 1914, or at any station abroad where there are regular forces on or before the 4th October 1914, subject to certain conditions which are contained in the Proclamation issued on the matter.

MOTOR CARS WANTED.

APPEAL TO LOCAL MOTORISTS.

The Officer Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Artillery would be glad to have the loan of a few motor cars for the conveyance of members of the Corps to and from their duty in the Forts. The cars are required from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. Gentlemen who may be able to assist with the loan of their cars and drivers, are requested to communicate with:—

Capt. R. GRAHAM, R.G.A., Adjutant,
Bom. Vol. Artillery Headquarters' Forts.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

OFFERS OF HELP.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10

A press communique states:—In addition to the loyal offers of assistance in troops and other resources made by all important States of India for the defence of the British Empire, the Viceroy is daily receiving a large number of telegrams from principal cities and the communities of India assuring him of their loyalty and eagerness to serve. Similar messages are also being received from associations of every kind all over India and from individuals throughout the Empire without distinction of class or creed.

Similary His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has received a loyal address from the Indians in London expressing what they believe to be the prevailing feeling throughout India and their sincere desire for the success of British arms. They believe that the Princes and pepoles of India will readily co-operate by placing the resources of the country at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King. They desire that it should be understood abroad that differences in times of peace on internal questions, disappear before the devotion of India to the Throne and union with the British nation.

In addition to those already named wholehearted offers of assistance with all their resources, have been received from Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Alwar, the Nawab of Tonk, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharao of Kotah, the Maharaja of Datia, the Rana of Bawari and the Rajas of Dewas (Senior), Narsingarh, Dhar, Ali Rajpur and Rutlam.

FURTHER OFFERS OF INDIAN HELP.

Offers of service and placing whole resources of their States at the disposal of Government have been received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Janjira, the Heir Apparent, Dharampur State, the Rajas of Baria, Sunth, Lunawada, Bansda, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan, the Thakore Saheb of Sayla, and the Chiefs of Jamkhandi, Manavadar, Ichalkaranji and Miraj.

HELP FROM PARSIS.

Dr. J. J. Modi, Secretary, of the Parsi Panchayet Trustees, has received the following from the Under Secretary to Government, Political Department, in reply to his letter offering help of every kind to the Government in the great struggle going on in Europe:—

"I am directed to convey to you the cordial thanks of Government for your letter dated the 6th August, 1914, and to say that your loyal offer of assistance will be borne in mind by Government."

MEDICAL MEN'S OFFER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The Bengal Medical Association have wired to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal their offer of a contingent of medical volunteers for professional services in this crisis. The offer is an unneserved one for service in any contingency.

BOMBAY'S LOYALTY AND DEVOTION.

REFERENCE AT THE CORPORATION MEETING.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Hon. Sir Fazuldhoy Currimbhoy President before proceeding with the business before the meeting made a reference to the feelings of the citizens of Bombay on the subject of the war.

He said:—

Gentlemen, since we met last, a grave catastrophe, unparalleled in history, has convulsed the whole world. In the great European War the British Empire has resolved to stand by her allies. Such an event must natuarally stir the hearts of the people of this country in unision with the Empire. It has created a profound impression on the minds of all communities and evoked genuine sentiments of unalterable loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor, and heartfelt desire to render any assistance they can to our benign Government. Gentlemen, with the object of giving adequate expression to such feelings of loyalty and allegiance, the citizens of Bombay have arranged to hold a public meeting on Thursday next, and I need say nothing more at this stage. Had there been no such movement I should have asked you to pass a resolution to send a message of the City's fealty to the King-Emperor, even though there has been no such precedent on our records. In view of the public meeting, however, it is not necessary, and I also think it redundant to say anything as regards the City's indisputable loyalty to the Crown. Bombay, *Urbs prima in Indis*, stands second to none in her unflinching loyalty and devotion to our august Sovereign.

THE ANJUMAN ZIVA-UL-ISLAM.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION IN TOWN HALL MEETING.

Mr. Abdura F. Khan, Hon. Secretary, Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam, writes to say that in view of the notification issued in all the papers that a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 13th instant, with a view to demonstrate the feelings of loyalty and also to render to the Government whatever services may be required of them, the public meeting of the Mussalmans called by the Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam to which the prominent Mussalmans had signed for the same purpose, has been abandoned with a view to give great support and co-operation to the Town Hall meeting.

The Anjuman do earnestly and confidently appeal to the Mussalmans of Bombay that they will attend the meeting at the Town Hall in order to give expressions to their sentiments of loyalty and also to serve the British Raj in whatever capacity that may be required of them.

BOMBAY VAISHNAVS' PRAYERS.

The Vaishnans Hindus of Bombay will assemble this evening at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), in the "Mota Mandir" of Third Bhoidwada, under the Chairmanship of Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj, to offer prayer for the success of British Arms in the great war against Germany.

DHULIA MOSLEMS' PRAYER.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, August 10.

A meeting of the Mahomedans of Dhulia was held on Sunday, the 9th instant under the presidentship of Kazi Kutbudin Sahib Inamdar in the premises of the Islampeera Mosque to offer prayers for the victory to the British Arms. Mr. Haji Shujaudin Moviie assisted by Mr. Kazi Abid led the prayers. The whole Mosque reverberated with the sounds of "Amen" when the Moviie prayed:—"May God bring out our Emperor George V and his army successful and victorious from the war."

SHRI RADHANPUR JAIN MANDAL.

The President of this Mandal has communicated the following resolution to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay:—

That the Special General Meeting of Shri Radhanpur Jain Mandal held this afternoon, beg to express their whole-hearted loyalty and devotion to the British Crown in this time of trouble, and fervently pray to Almighty Father to confer upon our beloved Emperor the complete victory leading to peace at an early date.

MEETING AT BAGALKOT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, Aug. 10.

A crowd meeting of the citizens of Bagalkot was held yesterday. After loyal speeches had been made a resolution was recorded emphasing their deep loyalty and devotion to the British Throne and offering, ever possible assistance for the triumphant success of British Arms.

MEETING AT YEOTMAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, August 10.

At a crowded public meeting held at Yeotmal on Saturday Rao Bahadur Mundle proposed a resolution according full support to the British Government and assuring it of the people's loyalty and readiness to stand by the Empire to the last. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Chapman, Deputy Commissioner, delivered an eloquent speech. All Englishmen rose and sang the National Anthem. Cheers were given vociferously for their Majesties and for the Empire.

The local Mahars have memoralised the Deputy Commissioner, offering their services if needed.

POSITION IN CALCUTTA.

MORATORIUM DEEMED UNNECESSARY AT PRESENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 8.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have issued a statement that they have carefully considered the question of a proposed moratorium, and unanimously agree that the situation does not require such an action. Regarding the labour position, they understand there is no immediate probability of a reduction in labour employment, as most of the jute mill s will curtail one day's work a week if necessary.

Regarding the price of foodstuffs, the Committee decided to request the Government of Bengal to take such steps as are desirable to check the increase which the Committee considers artificial and quite unjustifiable.

The Committee are also drawing Government's attention to the unwarranted discounting of currency notes in the bazar, and the wanton dissemination of incorrect news, both of which tend to unsettle the labour market by causing uneasiness amongst the coolies and others of the poorer classes.

CALICUT LOYALTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 10.

The citizens of Calicut in a meeting assembled beg to give expression to their intense loyalty and devotion to the British Throne, and to humbly assure H. E. the Viceroy in council of their readiness to make any sacrifices to save their King-Emperor and country in this grave crisis.

A Russian ship in Colombo harbour was sunk by the harbour authorities owing to the outbreak of fire on board.

ANOTHER GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

A Hansa Line steamer is reported to have been captured by H. M. S. Espiegle and taken into Colombo harbour. She is believed by the local agents, Graham and Company, to be the Alesia which was due in Rangoon on Wednesday.

The Alesia which is reported to have been captured by H. M.'s Sloop Espiegle does not belong to the Hansa Line, but is owned by the Hamburg-Amerik and has a gross tonnage of 5,144.

CANON OLDHAM ON THE WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10

Preaching in Christ Church yesterday Canon Oldham quoted the Premier's words saying that this was a just war. He urged that this was essentially the time for action and that Britons all had a paramount duty. They should put away selfishness and self-seeking, be ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in trouble and perform their duties with redoubled zeal. They should assist by all means in their power, those in authority and whatever the issue, they might rest assured that it would be in accordance with the divine will working for the good of world.

LYALLPUR, Aug. 10.

Through communication between Kamalia and Pirmahal was restored at 11 a.m. to-day and trains are running as usual.

PRICES OF FOOD-STUFFS.

CONFERENCE IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

The Collector of Poona to-day met a number of prominent citizens and principal traders of Poona city and cantonment at a conference in his office for the purpose of discussing the artificial inflation of prices of foodstuffs due to the war.

After some discussion the meeting resolved to unite in checking the upward tendency of prices as well as to do their utmost to keep prices at their normal level and oppose the formation of rings.

The members were given to understand that if the prices of necessaries still continued to rise Government would have to intervene and might be forced to open a store for the sale of necessaries.

FIXED SCALE AT COONOOR.

COONOOR Aug. 10.

Mr. J. Grey, Divisional Officer, this afternoon convened a meeting of Indian merchants and bazarmen of Coonoor, in order that there may not be any extra increase of prices on articles of consumption. During the past few days prices of several articles of consumption have risen very high. At the meeting a fixed scale of articles of daily requirement was drawn up. The police have been authorized to see that this scale is not infringed.

SURAT PARSI ANJUMAN.

EXPRESSION OF LOYALTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 10.

The Parsi Anjuman of this city met today in their Parsi Panchayat buildings at the invitation of Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Nasarwanjee Vakil President of the Parsi Panchayat Board, Surat, and other members after performance of the jashan ceremony offer of intercessory prayers, it was resolved to lay before his Excellency the Governor their sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Government and pray for the complete success of the British arms in the present Continental war. Also they further put forward their desire before Government their readiness and wish to place at the disposal of Government all help in their power.

Deputy Superintendent of police Damodardas died last night.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN MADRAS.

LOYAL OFFERS BY INDIAN PRINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

The Maharajah of Bobbili has telegraphed as follows to the Private Secretary to Lord Pentland:—"Please inform his Excellency I am willing to place all my zemindary resources at the disposal of Government in the present crisis and to enrol myself and both my sons as volunteers if a special corps is to be organised. I shall subscribe one lakh of rupees as a first instalment towards war expenses."

The Private Secretary has replied as follows:—His Excellency is deeply gratified by your patriotic and generous offer and thanks you heartily.

The Rajah of Viziangaram has also offered all the resources of his state and his personal services.

The Ranee of Vizianagaram has telegraphed proposing that a league of Indian women under the name of "The Indian Ladies Loyal League" should be formed for the purpose of rendering such assistance to Government in the event of emergency as may lie within their power.

The war enthusiasm finds an echo in Pondicherry from whence, were he allowed, every Frenchman would go back to his beloved patrie, so as to give her his services in this time of crisis, but as up to this and in spite of the mobilisation proclamation, no orders have been received by the local authorities from the Home Government concerning the departure of reservists and others from French India, this cannot be.

The effects of the war have been perceptibly felt in Madras in the rise of prices of imported goods. Firms owned and managed by Europeans have not yielded to the panic and have resolved not to rush up the prices of their goods and provisions. Prices in the bazaar, however, have generally risen by about 10 to 30 pe rcent.

Trade in skins and hides has been very seriously affected, all exports having ceased and this has had its effect on the price of meat butchers trying to make as much as they can out of meat in order to make up for loss in the sale of skins. Many dealers in Madras and elsewhere are hesitating to accept currency notes in payment.

ANOTHER RUMOUR DISCREDITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The report from Paris concerning the naval action in the Mediterranean is now discredited. The "Times" in a leader says the time is at hand when the British Army as well as the Army will have to be thrown into the scale against the wanton destroyers of the peace of Europe.

WAR RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug 10.

In a communication to the "Rangoon Gazette" dated to-day, an appeal is made towards the war relief fund in Burma for widows and orphans of our soldiers and sailors. Dubern and Co., have sent a cheque to the "Rangoon Gazette" for Rs. 1,000 to the fund, which they hope will be started locally in aid of the Prince of Wales's fund.

REDUCTION OF T.T. RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug 10.

In view of the improvement in the bank rate in England, it has been decided to reduce the rate for Goverament Telegraphic Transfers on London from one and three and thirteen sixteenths to one and three and twenty-seven thirty-seconds with effect from the sale of the current week and until further notice.

DEPUTY CHIEF CENSOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The appointment is gazetted of Colonel W. Malerson, Deputy Chief Censor, for India to supply or approve military and naval information for publication

PROHIBITED FOR EXPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug 10.

Cattle of all kinds and horses, mules, sheep and goats also hides, lead and veterinary and surgical stores are added to the list of articles, the export of which from British India is prohibited.

RANGOON NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

The S. S. Derbyshire which was detained owing to the war leaves for England to-day.

The Lieutenant Governor has postponed his tour to Mandalay and Maymyo indefinitely.

CASE UNDER EXPLOSIVES ACT.

POLICE AND EXPERT EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 10.

The sessions trial in the additional case of Delhi commenced to-day, Abad Behari and Amir Chand are the accused. Two charges were orginally framed but one has been struck out and the accused now stand charged with being in possession of a bomb cap under the Explosive Act. The judge, assessors and prosecution counsel, remain as in Conspiracy case and Raghunath Sahai represents the accused.

Evidence was given to-day by Mr. Petric and Inspector Brijlal of the finding of the bomb cap in a room in Amir Chand's house. The cap was amongst some cotton wool on which were yellow stains. The wool was contained in a biscuit tin which was wrapped in paper and placed in a cardboard box. No keys to the room in which this box was found were forthcoming, and the door was accordingly broken in.

Major Turner, Inspector of Explosives to the Government of India, deposed that the bomb cap was similar to the one which was on the Bhadeshwar bomb. If such a cap was placed on a prepared bomb shell it would constitute a complete bomb. The court rose for the day.

A TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

CODE AND CIPHER LANGUAGE PROHIBITED.

Code and cipher language in foreign and inland private telegrams is absolutely prohibited.

The use of a registered code address in the text of a message or as person to, or as name of sender is also prohibited.

Messages should be written in plain English or French and should bear the real name of sender as last words of the text and should be signed by him.

Mr. R. Braunfeld, barrister-at-law and a Municipal Commissioner, is a candidate for election to the Bengal Legislative Council by the Corporation of Calcutta in place of Mr. J. G. Apcar resigned. The election takes place on the 19th instant.

"PRIVATE" GERMAN HARBOUR.

SITE ON THE DUTCH COAST.

"NAVAL BASE" SIX HOURS FROM ENGLAND?

I learn on the highest authority that the Dutch Government has at last yielded to the demands of the German Minister in this capital with reference to the very important scheme for a private harbour and steelworks on the northern bank of the New Waterway, near Rotterdam, wired the special correspondent of the "Standard" from the Hague on July 20. I have reason to believe—but on this point I cannot speak with certainty—that there has been something in the nature of a "deal." Germany has made Holland some attractive proposals with regard to the building of warships for the defence of the Dutch East Indies, and Holland has given her consent to the harbour scheme as a quid pro quo. As I say, this part of my information does not rest on so unassailable a basis as the other; but I have no ground for discrediting the assertion that the question has at least been discussed.

The harbour concession is the fruit of nearly two years of patient effort, pursued with the unobtrusive persistency characteristic of German diplomacy. But for an article in "The Standard" of May 13 last year the outside world would have known nothing whatever about it. The effect of that article was to impede to a considerable extent the progress of negotiations between Germany and the Netherlands Government. It supplied the Dutch Ministers with some food for thought, and drew forth the usual semi-official denials from Germany. After a pause, however, the pourparlers were renewed, with the final result that Germany has gained her point.

SITE ON A GREAT WATERWAY.

It may be well to explain once again exactly what is in question. Some time ago a company controlled by Messrs. Thyssen, the great German coal and iron magnates, bought a large tract of land on the right bank of the New Waterway, the canal which connects the port of Rotterdam with the North Sea, and which is already one of the greatest highways of the world's commerce. Messrs. Thyssen enjoy a much more intimate relation with the German Government than any English firm does with the British Government, and it was at once felt by far-seeing men in Holland that there might be ultimate danger to Dutch neutrality in the lodgment of an undertaking of the kind within two or three miles of Rotterdam.

The Dutch Government had one simple means of vetoing the whole proposal. Messrs. Thyssen were free to buy any land behind the Waterway that happened to be in the market, but the few feet of ground immediately above the high-water mark are the property of the Dutch Government. Without official consent to cut through this strip of foreshore the scheme could not be carried out. Docks and repairing establishments might be built, but no access could be had to them from the Waterway. Hence the German Minister at The Hague, working on behalf of Messrs. Thyssen, has concentrated on these few feet of foreshore. He has, at least, asked for the consent of the Dutch Government to cut through them, and Messrs. Thyseen will shortly be in a position to proceed with their far-reaching plans.

A "PRIVATE CONCERN."

There will now be nothing to prevent them from accumulating vast quantities of coal and other war material, or to stand in the way of the construction of great docks or a firstclass naval repairing station. It was pointed out in my formers article that the political importance of this coup far transcends its economic significance. Messrs. Thyssen's harbour, it must be remembered, is to be a quite private concern; it is not to be under the administration of the Dutch authorities, and it would be perfectly practicable to build up, under the guise of a purely commercial undertaking, something like a German naval base within six or seven hours of the shores of Great Britain. In the event of a European war it would be quite impossible for the Netherlands Government to enforce neautrality, and the temptation to Germany to make use of its opportunity would be irresistible. At any rate, the concession of the privileges sought with such ardour by German diplomacy is regarded by thoughtful observers here as a significant step forward in the Germanisation of Holland.

SHIPPING HELD UP IN THE CANAL

A QUESTION OF DUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that Sir E. J. Cory stated in the House of Commons, it was understood that all steamers were hung up in the Suez Canal. He asked whether the Canal Company in Paris could delegate to the London office authority to receive dues and telegraph to Port Said instructions to permit the boats to pass. Mr. Acland replied that the matter was being considered.

Sir John Rees asked whether officers of the Indian Army, now at Home, and ordered back, were detainable in order to fill vacancies in the Territorials. Mr. Tennant replied that the India Office could not see its way to place the officers at the disposal of the War Office.

It is uncertain whether the Amphion was sunk by a British or German mine. The Admiralty consider that it is probable the Koenigin Luise laid a line of mines before she sank.

A FIGHTING CLAN.

HABITS OF MAREHAN SOMALIS.

SMUGGLED FIREARMS

Jubaland Province is the most north-eastern province of British East Africa, and is different to most of the other provinces in that it resembles more closely in physical and geographical characteristics Northern Somaliland than any other part of this Protectorate writes a correspondent from Kismayu, (Jubaland) to "The Times." The principal inhabitants are the Herti Somalis on the coastline and the Ogaden Somalis up-country. They are divided into several clans and sections, and with the exception of the Herti near Kismayu, who have come under the influence of the Government and are more peaceable, most of the other clans have intertribal feuds with each other.

All the Somalis in this province came across from Northern Somaliland some time or other, but the Marehan have only come across about the last year or two. As they had a feud with the Aulihan, who had preceded them and were already settled on the south bank of the Juba river, they were obliged to cross at some point above and to the north of their enemies. This meant that they had to cross either near or not far from Serenli. As they had been previously fighting in Northern Somaliland, generally against us, they were largely armed with rifles. On arriving in this Protectorate early in this year they came into the Government station at Serenli and stated that they did not want to fight against us, but wished to settle down as British subjects on our side of the river. They were told that if they did so they would have to give up their firearms as a guarantee of good faith. They thereupon replied that they would be quite ready to disarm provided that the Aulihan, who were their enemies, were also obliged to disarm, as otherwise they would be at their enemies' mercy, and have no means to protect themselves. They were told that the Government would see to it that they were not molested, but that they must first bring in their arms.

ATTACK ON SIGNALLING STATION.

They went away dissatisfied, and as a short time afterwards Serenli station, which up to that time had only been occupied by one officer and a few men, was occupied by a larger force, they evidently came to the conclusion that this force was going to be used against them, and one day attacked a signalling station outside. The men in charge of the signalling station were withdrawn and brought back to Serenli, where the defences were strengthened; and more troops were telegraphed for through the Italian Marconi station at Bardera. Troops were hurried up from Yonte, and companies of the 1st and 4th King's African Rifles were sent from Uganda and Nyasaland, to reinforce those of the 3rd King's African Rifles, which were already in Jubaland. In the meantime several skirmishes between outposts and one or two fights had taken place. No great casualties were incurred on our side, although circumstances and the nature of the country have been in the tribesmen's favour. The troops have to proceed through thorny bush-country and protect camel convoys carrying their food, ammunition, etc., whereas the enemy are a light and mobile force who know the country and can move rapidly unhampered by convoys. They wait till the troops are more or less strung out, then open fire on them from the shelter of the bush. A square is immediately formed with the camels and laggage in the centre, the men lying down and firing at the flitting white-robed forms occasionally seen through the infrequent openings of the bush.

During the earlier fighting, before the reinforcements had reached Serenli, a small force of K.A.R. were held up in an opening surrounded by thick thorn bush for over four hours by the Marehan, who first of all adopted their tactics of firing from cover, but apparently emboldened by the small numbers of our troops came out into the open and charged down on the square, only to be met at close quarters with a hail of lead from the rifles of the men and the Maxim gun, which caused them to break and fleet. After a short time they shouted out to say that they were going away but would come back to wipe out the square at early dawn, as it was already dusk. No answer was given, but the men were kept in readiness and guards strengthened as the officers had reason to expect that an attack would be made at midnight. This is what did happen, but without success to the enemy, who were finally driven off, and the force was enabled to make its way to Serenli. The reason of the few casualties on our side was owing to the Marehans' firing high, and it was found afterwards that the greater part of the firing was kept up by men armed with revolvers of a discarded French Army pattern, many of which were taken from the killed.

NEED FOR BLOCK-HOUSES.

There is a large trade in firearms from Abyssinia, mostly of the Fusil Gras pattern rifles, which are smuggled across the border and sold for cattle or Maria Teresa dollars, which are current in Abyssinia. It is practically impossible to check this smuggling with the few men at our disposal, especially if it is taken into consideration that we have over 300 miles of border to guard, and only a few men and two widely separated posts to do it with. The only way to check this import of firearms will be either to establish a system of block-houses all along the frontier and down the Juba River, or to have at least two mobile mounted forces who would be under the command of competent officers and have the power of moving rapidly and at a moment's notice from one place to another. thus keeping in touch with the Somali tribes on our side, who though nomadic, have no mounts, and are to a great extent tied down to certain locations at certain times of the year, owing to the necessary of grazing and watering their stock. It is true that they are at present arming themselves because they distrust the other sections of their tribe with whom they have a feud, and so much with a view to attacking us; but it is none the less necessary to check their fighting propensities and disarm them as soon as possible.

The River Juba forms the international boundary between British and Italian East Africa, and flows into the sea about four miles below Gobwen, which is eight miles from the port of Kismayu. This is the last port on the East Coast, with a good harbour, until Hafun, near Cape Guardafui, the ports on the coast of the Italian Protectorate being practically open roadsteads. The Italians are at present spending large sums of money in building a sea-wall at Mogadishu, so as to protect it in the heavy monsoons, but it will be some time before this work will be finished, and in the meanwhile they have to use Kismayu Harbour.

ENTHUSIASM IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, August 8.

The greatest public meeting ever assembled in Karachi took place at the Khalikdina Hall last evening to express the public feeling of Karachi in connection with the war.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, President of the Karachi Municipality, was elected to the chair and the hall was packed, whilst hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The audience included a large number from all sections of the community. On the platform were representatives of the leading public bodies, including the Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, Ango-Indians, ths Bench and Bar, whilst the Goan and Jewish communities were also strongly represented. The Chairman eventually put the resolution (already telegraphed), and it was carried by acclamation, the whole audience standing and cheering for quite a long period.

The Hon. Mr. Webb proposed, and Mr. Chagla seconded, that the Chairman be authorised to wire the rehelution to His Excellency the Viceroy for transmission to His Majesty the King Emperor. The Chairman then announced that all communities had arranged to hold special religious ceremonies, and that prayers would be offered every day for the preservation of the Empire.

At this stage the Hon. Mr. Webb advanced to the platform, and after explaining that the greatest European power in Asia after Great Britain was Russia, and that Britain and Russia were fighting hand in hand in the present conflict, he unfurled the flag of Russia and held it aloft. The audience cheered, and remained standing whilst the band of the Lancashire Fusiliers played the Russian National Anthem.

Mr. R. L. Price, the French Consul, then unfurled the Tri-colour of France and the band gave forth the "Marseillaise" amidst cheering. Mr. Price delivered a stirring address explaining our friendship with France, and the over-bearing attitude of Germany, who by excessive and unnecessary expenditure on armaments had forced all Europe to arm to the teeth in self-defence. No one could doubt who was in the right, or that the united arms of Russia, France and England would steadily go forward to victory.

The Chairman then unfurled the Union Jack of Great Britain, whilst the band played "God Save the King" in which tht audience joined fervently. Spontaneous rounds of cheering followed for several minutes, till at length the meeting closed with three vigorous cheers for His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

PROBLEM OF NICKNAMES.

"The newspapers are full of personal reminiscences of Mr. Chamberlain, and undoubtedly the public at large were keenly attracted by his strong personality," says the "Star." "The popular name for him was 'Joe,' and this is a clue to the attitude of the peoples towards him.

"It is a curious and almost inexplicable mystery why some Parliamentarians acquire familiar nicknames and others never acquire them. It is not a matter of chance. There is something in the personality which calls fourth the instinct of nicknaming in the people.

"One cannot imagine a nickname in connection with the late Lord Salisbury or the late Duke of Devonshire. The possibility of Mr. Asquith achieving the glory of an abbreviated Christian name is unthinkable. Yet Mr. Gladstone in the fulness of time was affectionately known as the Grand Old Man and the G. O M. One cannot conceive even a dignified nickname as being applicable to Mr. Asquith. Yet Lord Morley before he was translated to the House of Lords was known by the sobriquet of 'Honest John.'

"How does it came to pass that the austerity of a Morley does not preclude the accolade of the nickname, whereas the austerity of an Asquith distinctly does preclude it? These be enigmas which are hard to unravel.

"It is easy to understand why a cynical wag like the late Henry Labouchere came to enjoy the nickman of 'Labby'; but it is not quite so easy to explain why Joseph Chamberlain became known to his countrymen by the endearing appellation of 'Joe.' It is lacking in dignity. It savours of familiarity. It resembles the nicknames given to pugilists and music-hall comedians, American golfers and cricketers. It does not suggest the solidity and seriousness of the statesman.

"Probably it arose out of the popular love for a good fighting man. In the mind of the multitude 'Joe' stood for hard hitting and a spice of reckless adventurousness. George Meredith once spoke of Mr. Chamberlain's 'adventurous nose.' The affectionate nickname of 'Joe' was the epigram coined by the people to express the man behind that 'adventurous nose.'"

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Kismet!

"Indian Daily News":—The whole event is a matter of fate and no one can avoid his fate. An obscure Italian subject of Austria joins a Slav conspiracy to murder the heir to a throne. The aged Emperor after some weeks issues an absurd and insane manifesto declaring war on a nation that probably had nothing to do with the murder; then Russia is stirred to its depths by the peril of a brother nation and the alliances begotten in distrust years ago then come into play, and Europe is plunged into a gigantic war over a murder that scarcely differs from any other murder committed every day for revenge or greed. It had got to be and no one is to blame. The Greeks called it necessity. "What must be" "ananke" we call it by other names,—statecraft diplomacy and ignore the reality. However we belong to a race that still believes in itself and blunders into triumph and we take it we shall do the same again. Though at first sight it seems that to go to war is to court trouble somewhere in our vast Empire, we shall again perhaps muddle through to victory. However that is unknown to anyone except God and all we can say is "sursum corda" and "lay on Macduff and cursed be the first who cries enough."

The Cost of War.

"The Englishman":—The problem of financing the mobilisation and maintenance of the great armies that are now taking the field is one of immense difficulty. The cost per man per day in the South African War was roughly about £1, but the conditions were so vastly different from those that a European war is likely to involve, that the cost of the present mobilisations must be materially less. In the Franco-German war the cost was 6s. per man per day for the Germans and 6s. 4d. for the French, but the general increase in pay and prices and the higher value of armaments since then must greatly increase the cost, though such an authority as Dr. Riesser, the German economist, seems to think that Germany can still put her men into the field and maintain them there at 6s. per day. The Austrian Minister for National Defence was probably much nearer the truth when he informed the Reichsrath in 1910, that it would cost Austria-Hungary in future campaigns 10s. per man per day, plus pensions for widows, orphans and disabled, the provision of weapons, ammunition and material, and any provision that might become necessary for indemnities. "If we assume a war lasting for six months," he said, "and two millions of men called up, the cost would be about £180,000,000." The full extent of the mobilisations that have taken place is not yet known; but if Germany puts four millions into the field six months war will, on this basis, cost £360,000,000. With Russia the cost will be about the same, and the cost of putting the British forces into the field will bring the total up to over £1,000,000,000.

Britain's Hold on Canada

Dr. David Starr Jordan, M.S., Ph.D., M.D., LL.D., Chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University, in the "Daily Chronicle.":—In a contemporary I find an excellent and accurate article entitled "Can Britain Hold Canada?" In it reference is made to "the serious risk we run of losing Canada as an Imperial possession." This phrase, used freely in England, and freely resented in Canada, touches a vital point. Canada regards herself as a part of the British Empire, a self-governing and independent part, but not at all as an "Imperial possession." Great Britain does not own, hold, or possess Canada in any sense other than that in which Canada possesses Great Britain. The ties which connect Canada with Great Britain, ties of blood, of filial loyalty, are very strong, and will remain strong, so long as Great Britain is contented with these ties. But Canada is of age and will be "possessed" by nobody. The ties of common blood, common experiences, and common destiny which join Canada to the United States are also strong and will remain so long as the United States is satisfied with that relation. But as matters are, Canada is her own "possession," responsible for her own future. And the majority of the people of the United States are quite content that she should remain so, a parallel and friendly republic, and a certain guarantee of peace between the two great nations, with both of which she is indissolubly connected. It is well to know also, that if, wisely or unwisely, Canada is disturbed by race problems, there is no British law and no "logic of Imperialism" by which these problems can be settled.

The income from court-stamp fees in the Frontier Province during the year ending in April last rose from Rs. 3,62,625 to Rs. 4,24,113. The increase was shared by all districts and is, as usual, ascribed to increased litigation. But in Peshawar, there was a single case in which the stamps on a succession certificate amounted to Rs. 36,000.

LONDON LETTER.

THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD.

BUSINESSLIKE INSPECTION.

SUBMARINE SECRETS.

THE LATE MR. FITZROY STEWART.

THEATRICAL DIVORCES.

The King's inspection of the Fleet at Spithead was of a most businesslike character. The death of Mr. Fitzroy Stewart, the retirement of Mr. Plowden and several theatrical divorce cases were among the chief social events of the week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 24.

Next week the holiday season will set in and what is known as the Autumn rush to the country will be followed by deserted streets, empty flats and houses with the blinds pulled down. In the meanwhile there has been no lack of excitement in London. People are beginning seriously to realise the gravity of the Irish crisis and crowds have collected outside Buckingham Palace to see the distinguished statesmen who have been called together to find a solution if possible. At the beginning of the week we had the magnificent naval display at Spithead; perhaps the most businesslike inspection of warships that has ever been made by a monarch in modern times. Every class of ship was represented in force with the exception of submarines. There seemed to be an impression that the absence of that class of vessel was due to the disasters that had been experienced at former reviews. It is far more likely that the explanation was to be found in the great secrecy that is maintained regarding the submarine section of our fleet. Not only are strangers never allowed to enter a British submarine, but only those naval officers and men actually employed are permitted to see their interiors, and they are bound to secrecy.

Providing political events do not develop on too serious lines, the present arrangement is that the King will visit Lord and Lady Sefton at their lovely Lancashire estate, Abbeystead, on August 17th. The shooting at Abbeystead is excellent and it is said that grouse prospects are good. King George reckons Lord Sefton among his personal friends, though the terms are not so intimate as they are with that small circle that includes Lords Kitchener and Rosebery and a few old naval messmates. His Majesty has been three times to Abbeystead.

On Sunday last the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was ninety-three years of age and one of the first telgrams of congratulation she received was from our own Queen Mary who has seldom allowed more than a year or two pass, either before or since her ascent to the Consort's throne, without seeing the oldest of the Princesses of Great Britain. The Grand Duchess is a sister of the last Duke of Cambridge, aunt of Queen Mary, and first cousin to Queen Victoria. How close she was to the throne of England may be gathered by the fact that had Victoria not survived to ascend, the late Duke of Cambridge was the next heir, while had the Duke of Cambridge not survived the Grand Duchess would have been Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

MRS. ASQUITH'S GARDEN PARTY.

The unprecedented worries that beset his great office at the present time did not prevent Mr. Asquith finding time to attend the Garden Party that his wife gave at 10 Downing Street yesterday. It was a very smart affair and there were many pretty frocks worn by those seated round the picturesque little tables dotted about the lawn; most of the guests preferred sitting and listening to the strains of the string band to wandering about in the approved uncomfortable manner of English garden parties. The Corps Diplomatique were present while it was interesting to note, prominent among the guests, the Hon. Neil Primrose, who is a prominent malcontent on the back ministerial benches.

A NOTABLE FIGURE IN SOCIETY.

It is not always those persons who are always well before the footlights or largely advertised in the social and political columns of the public press who are best known and most influential in London. The Hon. Fitzroy Stewart, whose death is mourned by an extraordinarily large circle of friends and acquaintances, is a case in point. "The Times" in a long obituary notice, points out that to the end no social function seemed complete without his presence. His influence penetrated everywhere and readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" were indebted to him for an exclusive piece of personal information that appeared in my previous letters. The Earls of Galloway, who represent the oldest family of Stewart in the Kingdom and are collateral with the Royal House of that name, are not of much account now, but still wielded considerable social and political influence when Fitzroy, the youngest of a large family came into the world fifty-nine years ago. His political and social connections were considerable, for his mother was the daughter of a Duke of Beaufort, while he was doubly connected with the ducal house of Marlborough, as well as with the Duke of Sutherland and the Marqueses of Anglesey and Cholomondely. His father had intended him for the ministry, but a difference on matters of creed made this difficult; the late Lord Galloway was a Low Church Scotch Episcopalian, while his son was in full sympathy with the advanced Oxford School of thought. He was an intensely religious man, and during the latter years of his life much under the influence of the late Father Stanton. Through the influence of the Duke of Marlborough, who was Disraeli's friend, he was appointed Secretary to the Central Conservative Association, which position he occupied for twenty-five years. He was intimate with the famous Fourth Party and delighted in anecdotes of Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Mr. Balfour, while Sir John Gorst was his intimate friend to the last. He reckoned among his close friends Lord Curzon, Lord Salisbury, Lord Midleton and other leading politicians. Mr. Fitzroy Stewart had a wider circle of intimates among all classes than probably any other man in London. He was never known to desert a friend and found his greatest happiness in helping those in trouble.

A GREAT ADVERTISING EXPERT.

Death has robbed the ranks of the business world of London of one of its strong personalities: Mr. S. H. Benson, founder and head of the great firm of advertisers that bore his name. A splendidly high-minded man who devoted a considerable portion of his time, energy and money to charitable objects, Mr. Benson was too autocratic to be altogether popular with the average man of business. This characteristic he no doubt developed in the Navy, for, until his thirtieth year he served as a paymaster and earned distinction both in the exercise of his ordinary duties and while in charge of a cutter, Mr. Gibson was on the staff of the late Sir William Hewitt, while that distinguished officer was Governor of the Nile Littoral. At Suez he developed a malady that never quite left him and on the advice of Mr. Gibson, the Admiral's Secretary, obtained a year's leave and tried his hand at business. Both in Paris and London he proved his exceptional ability and finally built up the great advertising firm that has palatial offices in Kingsway, holds.

MR. PLOWDEN RETIRES.

I have written so much about Mr. A. C. Plowden, the popular London magistrate in the past, especially in relation to his recent illness, that now his impending retirement is actually announced I feel that the many statements made by the various journals are stale news to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle." It will be remembered how recently a marvellous cure was effected by *radium*, though Mr. Plowden's malady had been regarded as fatal. I was glad to hear on enquiry this week that his trouble has not been in any way due to a recurrence of the old complaint, but is acute neuralgia, to which Mr. Plowden has been a martyr ever since he visited the West Indies after his career at Oxford. It will interest your readers to know that the retiring magistrate not only belongs to the well-known Anglo-Indian family that bears his name, but was himself born in India. His gentle sympathetic nature and kindly interest in the unfortunate members of society brought before him, made him something of a hero among the class of criminals that came before him; few of whom were of the hardened kind.

Of course the journals are full of the witty sayings of Mr. Plowden who unlike most judicial humourists was really funny and made jokes because humour was part of his constitution. None seem to have remembered a remark that he made during the trial of the famous Druce claim against the Portland estates. A certain witness had a diary purporting to be ancient. "When I first looked at this it seemed to have come out of the Ark," said Mr. Horace Avory as he then was. "I hold the paper to the light and see the water-mark." "Naturally" said Mr. Plowden drily.

Mr. Plowden once said that he belonged to two clubs. One was terribly dull and it had been said, "it was not a club at all. It is like the country house of a duke with the duke lying dead upstairs." "That is the club," said Mr. Plowden, "to which I go when I feel particularly sulky or disagreeable." When he felt lively and was enjoying life he went to the other club, where everybody talked to his neighbour and found he had something interesting to say.

THEATRICAL DIVORCE CASES.

Theatrical society has been figuring in the public courts lately much to the interest of that large section of the public who always follow with unusual curiosity the private lives of prominent members of the stage. At the end of last week Mrs. Hissey, an actress who had played a notable part in the highly successful play "Milestones" at the Royalty Theatre, was cleared of all charges made by her husband, a young barrister, the petition for divorce being dismissed. The co-respondent was Mr. Albert Whelan, a member of an erstwhile rich Australian family of Jewish extraction. On the failure of the family fortunes Mr. Whelan successfully adopted the music-hall stage as a profession and has been highly successful. Mr. George Robey was another eminent Thespian, whose name was brought into the controversy. Mrs. Hissey is a very charming woman with none of the characteristics of the "adventurous actress," and no one who knew her expected for one moment that the charges would be proved. Yesterday in the Divorce Court Miss Maidie Hope, the well-known actress, was granted an order for restitution of conjugal rights against her husband Mr. Charles Dudley-Ward. The latter is a first cousin of the Earl of Dudley. He is a tall, athletic, red-haired young man of some thirty odd summers; is to be seen at the Savoy, the Carlton and the rendezvous of the smart and the elegant. At one time he started a weekly paper that lived but a short while. Should there be further proceedings we may hear the name of another well-known actress. Another case was that of Miss Gabrielle Ray, the beautiful young dancer, who was one of the chief attractions at the Gaiety theatre a few years ago. She married Mr. Eric Loder from whom she was granted a decree *nisi* yesterday. Mr. Loder belongs to a family of good looking, typical Englishmen of the sporting kind. The founder of the family was the late Sir Robert Loder, head of the now defunct firm of Giles, Loder and Company, cloth manufacturers.

"THE MYTHS OF THE MEDICINE MEN.'

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the letter addressed to the press by Stephen Coleridge anent vivi-section and reproduced in your valued columns of even date, permit me to direct the attention of the public to an admirable paper christened "The Myths of the Medicine Men" contributed by Mr. Coleridge to "The Contemporary Review" for June.

He restates the opinion, supported by official statistics, that

"some of the most common diseases in this country which have been left alone by the vivisectors are all becoming less and less deadly to the race, and are yielding rapidly in their malignity before the advance of sanitation and the familiar remedies consecrated by long experience."

And goes on to say:—

"Of all the diseases that afflict the dwellers in this country there is none more deadly or that shows a more persistent tendency to increase upon us than cancer, and cancer is the disease, responsible for the most tireless and remorseless vivisection. The cancer researches alone used during 1911 an average of about one hundred animals a day. The awful disease is artificially produced in every organ of their bodies and their miseries are chronicled with never a word of pity or regret. This has been going on for years, and will, I suppose, go on till the public awake one day to the horror of it all and call upon Parliament to stop such abomination. Meanwhile the disease rises and rises in higher and higher flood upon spreading a misery commensurate with, if not as a punishment for, that inflicted by man upon the innocent and helpless brute creation in the cancer laboratories. Some may affect surprise that such indefatigable propagations of the disease among animals have not led to a discovery beneficent to man, but there are others, among whom I humbly take my place, who believe that no blessing is ever likely to reach our race or country down avenues so cruel and so cowardly.—Yours etc.,

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, August 7th.

JAGHIRDAR OF ARNI'S "CALLOUS CONDUCT."

APPEAL DISMISSED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT CASE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 10

Mr. Warburton, Sessions Judge, to-day dismissed the appeal of the Jaghirdar of Arni against his conviction and sentence to a fine of Rs. 750 and forfeiture of driver's license for one year by Mr. Cox for causing the death of a cart driver by rash and negligent motoring on 28th April last.

The Judge remarked that the conduct of the Jaghirdar was outrageously callous in driving off without rendering help or reporting the accident though it happened within a few yards of the police station. He reported it late on the following day which showed he suffered from a guilty conscience. He considered appellant rightly punished.

THE SPECIE BANK.

FOUR WITNESSES EXAMINED IN CAMERA.

Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey, Sir Jagmohandass Varjiwandass, Rao Bahadur Naginchand Javerchand and Mr. Gordhandass Purshottamdass were summoned yesterday at the Bombay High Court under section 162 of the Indian Companies' Act to give evidence before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod regarding the affairs of the Indian Specie Bank, which is being wound up.

The witnesses appeared in Court in answer to the summons and were examined in *camera*. All the witnesses were represented either by counsel or attorney. Evidence was led on behalf of the liquidator by Mr. K. Mc. Kemp.

RADIUM OR X-RAY.

ENGLISH SURGEONS OPPOSED TO GERMAN TENDENCY.

In spite of the tendency of German doctors, which was reported in "The Standard," to abandon the use of radium in cancer cases in favour of X-rays, the demand for radium, so far as the British companies are concerned, shows no signs of falling off, and contracts have lately been placed for supplies of thousands of milligrammes to London and other hospitals.

A prominent surgeon told a "Standard" representative that the demand for radium in future is likely far to exceed the supply, while X-rays, although greatly improved and rendered much safer in their application, will never be likely to prove a serious rival.

Gaddum Palmer & Co
The White Merchants of the East
LONDON OFFICE, 3A NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, E.C.

Beg to announce that consequent upon the notification of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the State are making special arrangements to cover the extra War Risks on ships and cargoes, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The public demand for our well-known brands should therefore be met, as long as stocks last, without enhancement throughout Bombay and its territories.

BOMBAY Offices and Warehouse.....Medows Street, Fort

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AGENT OR PRINCIPAL.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.*)

Sulleman Jaffer Mistry ff. Warden & Co.

This was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Macleod, dated 8th of January who passed a decree for Rs. 3,628-12-3 in favour of the plaintiffs (respondents in the present appeal).

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the appellant.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the respondents.

The facts out of which the original suit arose are as follows:—Warden and Co., are a firm of merchants doing business in titles. Sulleman Jaffer Mistry is a building contractor and is also a commission agent. In the course of their business Warden and Co., between June 1912 and June 1913, supplied to the defendants (i.e. Sulleman Jaffer Mistry) at his request and in pursuance of his orders Minton and other tiles and did work to certain buildings in Bombay which the defendant was erecting during the aforesaid period for his constituents. In respect of the tiles so supplied and work done a balance of Rs. 3,623-12-3 was due to Warden and Co., from Suleman Jaffer Mistry. Warden and Co., therefore filed a suit against the defendant for recovery of the sum of Rs. 3,623-12-3 from him.

There was no dispute about the account between the parties, but the defendant alleged that he was always known by the plaintiffs to be acting for known principals to whom the plaintiffs looked for payment and by whom the plaintiffs were paid except as regards certain small private dealings between the plaintiffs and defendant as principal. The defendant admitted Rs. 8, to be due by him for such private dealings but counter-claimed Rs. 750 which he advanced to the plaintiffs as a loan.

The case arose owing to the insolvency of one Sidick Haji Hussein who had employed the defendant either as the contractor for or the supervisor of, the building of a house. The defendant not being able to get payment from his employer denied his liability to pay for the goods he had ordered from the plaintiffs. The only question, therefore, in the original suit; was whether the defendant incurred the liability for goods ordered and work done as principal or as agent for a known principal. The defendants case was that he acted as an agent for known principals and therefore could not be sued.

Mr. Justice Macleod who heard the suit as a short cause on the 4th of December, held that the plaintiff's story was true and that the defendant was the person to whom they looked for payment. His Lordship, therefore passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,628-12-3 with interest and costs.

From this decree of his Lordship the present appeal was prefered by the defendant Sulleman Jaffer Mistry on the principal ground that the Lower Court ought to have held that the plaintiff dealt through and with the defendant as an agent for principals known to the plaintiffs and that they looked to such principal in each case for payment.

After hearing Mr. Kanga for the appellant their Lordships delivered judgment. In the course of the judgment the Chief Justice after narrating the facts of the case, said that from the account books of the plaintiffs which were produced before their Lordships they had no doubt that the plaintiffs' case was true and the defendants' case was false. Their Lordships thought that it was fully established that the judge took the right view of this case. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

Solicitors for appellant:—Payne and Co.

Solicitors for respondents:—Pestoji Rustomji Koalah and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPEAL AGAINST A GERMAN FIRM.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.*)

Keshavji Deokaran *v.* N. Joachimson and others.

An interesting application was made to their Lordships on behalf of Joachimson Brothers, a German firm having its head office at Hamburg, by Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, on Monday morning.

Mr. Wadia submitted that in an appeal which was on their Lordships' board (viz N. Joachimson and others Keshavji Deokaram) he begged to point out that the respondents' fifirm was a German firm with a branch office in Bombay. He asked their Lordships to staythis appeal till the war was over.

The Chief Justice:—It has been held that a suit can proceed; but I think that is not right.

Mr. Setalvad who appeared for the appellant said:—The statement in Halsbury's Laws of England is that if war breaks out an alien enemy can not be heard.

The Chief Justice:—The appeal cannot be heard. It would be adjourned *since die* costs costs in the appeal.

Briefly the facts which led to the original suit was as follows:—One Mody and Co., requested the firm of Joachimson Brothers to supply to them 50 casks of white oil from Europe. Mody and Co., used to make payments for goods supplied to them by accepting drafts of Joachimson Brothers of Hamburg. As some overdue drafts had not been met by Mody and Co., the German firm refused to give the shipping documents to them, until payment on over due drafts and the draft in respect of 50 casks of oil supplied to them was made. One Keshaoji Deokaram offered to pay the over due drafts and also to stand security for payment of the said draft for £132-3-0 at due date. The German firm accepted and Keshavji Deokaram offered security. As the draft was not accepted by Keshavji Deokaran, the German firm of Joachimson Brothers filed this suit against Keshavji Deokaran for payment of Rs. 2,000 and odd which he was liable to pay as joint acceptor and guarantor of a draft of £132-3-0 Mr. Justice Beaman who heard the suit found in favour of Joachimson Brothers and passed a decree in their favour. The present appeal was preferred by the defendant from that decree.

Solicitors:—Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer for respondents.

Mulla and Mulla for appellant.

NAVAL PRIZE COURT IN BOMBAY.

THE "CAPTURED" HANSA LINERS.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

An interesting application was made to Mr. Justice MacLeod in the Bombay High Court yesterday in regard to two of the German ships which have arrived in harbour since Friday—the Hansa Liner Rheinfels and Warturn. The Court for the nonce became a Prize Court and as such Mr. Jardine, acting Advocate-General of Bombay, on behalf of the Government, applied for the issue of a monition against the German ship Rheinfels to show cause why the ship and its cargo should not be condemned.

Mr. Jardine relied on the joint affidavit of Charles Shearne Assistant Port Officer, and St. Ledger D. Warden, Port Officer, of the Royal Indian Marine, who deposed that on the arrival of the ship Rheinfels, tonnage 5,512, on the 7th August 1913 into the Bombay harbour they had captured it and taken possession of its papers and cargo, and had placed the ship under a military guard. They further affirmed that the ship's papers had been deposited with the Court.

Mr. Jardine stated that he moved the Court under the Naval Prize Courts Act of 1864 (27 and 28 Viel. chap. 25) which applied to India.

His Lordship.—What is the form of the monition to be issued?

Mr. Jardine.—It is, after all, a sort of notice to all whom it may concern to come in and object.

His Lordship.—What about the cargo?

Mr. Jardine.—The English practice is to order the cargo to be unloaded and warehoused.

His Lordship.—After the expiry of twenty days?

Mr. Jardine.—That could not have been intended.

His Lordship.—On whom is the monition to be served?

Mr. Jardine.—We shall advertise it, fix it up on the ship, and at the High Court. We can only serve it on ship and cargo.

His Lordship.—Are there no rules under the Act?

Mr. Jardine.—There are none available in Bombay.

His Lordship then ordered the monition to issue. It was to be served on the ship and advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and certain newspapers.

Cause was to be shewn within twenty days either of service on the ship on publication in the "Bombay Government Gazette," whichever happened last. The Collector of Custom was, in place of the Marshal of the Court, ordered to unload and warehouse the cargo.

Mr. Jardine, thereafter, made a similar application, with reference to the German steamship Warturn, which arrived in harbour on Monday and had been seized.

His Lordship ordered the issue of a monition with reference to the S. S. Warturn, similar to that ordered to issue in the case of the S. S. Rheinfels.

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS beg to inform their numerous customers that they have not increased their prices of Provisions and Stores, neither will they do so, unless compelled by increased cost on future shipments.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DO YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF YOUR
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE?

We buy furniture, etc., at better cash rates than the market and advance money as well if required.
Every kind of satisfaction guaranteed.
We stock substantial and artistic furniture of every variety for Drawing, Dining, Bedrooms, etc., and make any design to order.
We hire out furniture at most moderate rates. Whole bungalows furnished at Rs. 30 and bedrooms complete at Rs. 10 and upwards.

KARIM MOOLJI & Co.,

No. 36, Chakla Bazaar,
Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

JAFFER GETS THREE YEARS MORE.

MISTRY ACQUITTED.

The hearing of the Credit Bank case at the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions was concluded yesterday.

In this case Inspector E. E. Morris, of the C.I.D., charged Jaffer Jusoob and N. R. Mistry, lately manager and auditor respectively of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation), with abetting the offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,978, being the amount of dividend paid out by the directors of the Credit Bank, and with falsification of accounts.

After his Lordship had summed up the jury unanimously returned a verdict of "guilty," against Jaffer on both the charges and of "not guilty" in case of Mistry.

His Lordship accepted the verdict and sentenced Jaffer to three years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, both sentences to run concurrently.

His Lordship acquitted and discharged Mistry.

The trial of Jaffer Joosub, late manager of the Credit Bank, and N. R. Mistry, auditor of the same Bank, who are charged with having prepared false balance-sheets and having abetted certain directors in committing criminal breach of trust, was resumed on Monday morning before Mr. Justice Hayward and a special jury.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine with Mr. Nicholson appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. R. J. Mody defended the first accused.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. H. A. Vakil, defended the second accused.

Mr. Talyarkhan continuing his address quoted 2 Chan., p. 257 to show what the duties of the auditors were .

Mr. Talyarkhan said that he relied upon this case to show that the auditors were bound to exercise reasonable care; he was not bound to be suspicious and that he was entitled to believe the old and trusted officials of the Company.

Mr. Talyarkhan then asked the jury that the utmost extent to which the evidence could carry the case against Mistry was to induce in their minds a doubt about Mistry's innocence or guilt and the benefit of such doubt should be given to the accused.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jardine then addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution.

As to the charge of criminal breach of trust Mr. Jardine said that the shareholders received in dividend which they were not entitled to receive, there being no profits. This was wrongful gain. And as the dividend was paid either out of the share or working capital of the Company, there was a wrongful loss. They were not able to prove the exact figure Rs. 8,900 with regard to which sum criminal breach of trust was charged but a breach was proved with regard to about Rs. 8,000. The only cash that came into the Bank was a sum of Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 2,000. Noor Mahomed's Rs. 5,000 did not come to the Bank, as his account with the Bank was drawn.

With regard to the second charge of falsification of account Mr. Jardine said there was a distinction between the motive and intention with which the falsification was done.

Admittedly there would be no profit unless Rs. 3,000 and odd was brought into the credit side of profit and loss account or as alleged by the defence, every outgoing up to December 31st, 1910, was regarded as preliminary expense.

As to Rs. 4,100 and odd, the Taj rent, Mr. Jardine said there was not the slightest doubt that it was loss and that it ought not to have gone into the preliminary expenses account.

All sorts of items had been brought in under the preliminary expense account which by no form of logical thinking could be so brought in.

Only Rs. 19,000 were shown in the balance-sheet as preliminary expenses. And Mistry's later attempt to show Rs. 45,000 as preliminary expenses was inconsistent with that fact. That the balance-sheet was made out to show as much profit as could possibly be shown and therefore whatever by any possibility could have been taken to the preliminary expenses account was so taken to that account.

The accused were charged with showing in the balance-sheet a profit when there was no profit and the whole burden of the prosecution was that moneys had been shown as profits which were not profits at all and it was immaterial whether the moneys were in the Bank or not.

"THE PROFITS."

Mr. Jardine then examined the different items making a sum total of Rs. 30,000 and odd and shown in the balance-sheet as "profits" and the manner in which they were brought in and submitted that there was no profit at all.

Whether the money was or was not in the Bank was immaterial so long as these were not "profits"; the shareholders were led to believe that the business was a profit-making concern which was absolutely misleading.

Jaffer's conduct was dishonest from start to finish. And the incident of Rs. 11,000 from the Mandvi branch showed to what extent Jaffer was prepared to go. He was at the bottom of the false account.

As to Mistry he was an expert accountant. It had been suggested that there was no motive but it was not part of the prosecutions duty to prove the motive because in many instances it was not possible to prove it. The proof of motive was always a matter of inference Before a man of Mistry's experience could lend himself to the kind of methods adopted in this case it would be fair to infer that it must have been made his worth while to do so.

AUDITOR: A WATCH-DOG NOT BLOOD-HOUND.

Mistry must have known the manner on which the sums of Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 4,000/- were brought in and also must have known that to call them "profits" was to make a false statement. He knew that with regard to several of these items false explanations were at first given. It was impossible to prove to demonstration that Jaffer and Mistry were conspiring together. It was always a matter of inference and on the evidence given it could be fairly inferred that that was so. Mr. Talyarkhan quoting the words in the English case, 2 Chancery had said that an auditor was a watch-dog and not a blood-hound." But one might expect the watch-dog to bark when he saw that there was something suspicious but Mistry did not bark; he would not allow even Mr. Rice to bark.

Mr. Jardine then asked the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty.

THE SUMMING UP.

In summing up his Lordship said that the substantial charge was the falsification of account and the abetment of criminal breach of trust with regard to the payment of dividend was subsidiary. His Lordship after reading the sections of the Code under which the accused were charged said that it was sufficient as to breach of trust that only general intention to defraud should be present as for instance to deceive the public that they might deposit their monies in the Credit Bank and the result of such debt would be for the benefit of the manager and the directors of the Bank.

The second charge was abetment of criminal breach of trust for paying Rs. 9,000 as dividend to the shareholders not out of profits. Here the abetment was paying the directors and guilty knowledge or interest of the directors was not necessary. It did not matter whether the sum was paid in cash or credited to the account of the shareholders as in both cases there was a loss to the general funds of the Bank.

The section with regard to criminal breach of trust was very wide. The directors were entrusted with property of the Bank and if they disposed it of in violation of any direction of law implied or expressed they would be guilty of a criminal breach of trust but there must be a dishonest intention, involving wrongful gain or wrongful loss. In this case wrongful gain was to the shareholders, the dividend not being paid out of profits. There would be probably a loss in the security to which the creditors would look for the repayment of the Bank's debts.

His Lordship then read the remarks of Sir John Edge in 16 Allahabad and observed that that case still remained good law.

As to facts his Lordship said that they were such as could be decided by men of common sense and as regards these facts the gentlemen of the jury were the sole judges His Lordship their referred to the circumstances under which these alleged crimes were committed tracing the history of the Credit Bank from its inception.

The balance sheet showing a profit of Rs. 22,000 for the year ending December, 1910, was prepared and put before the directors who decided to recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. and this dividend was declared by the Board of Directors at a subsequent meeting. From the figures given by the cashier it appeared that Rs. 3,100 and odd were only paid in cash the remaining 9,000 being credited to the accounts of the shareholders.

According to the prosecution there was a loss of Rs. 8,000 instead of a profit of 22,000 and so there was a falsification to the extent of Rs. 3,000 made according to the prosecution, by Jaffer and assisted by Mistry, to give a 5 per cent. dividend and deceive the public as to the state of the Bank. It was for the jury to decide whether this balance sheet showing 22,000 profits showed the correct financial position of the Bank.

Where did the money come from? The only answer was as to the two sums of Rs. 4,000. The only explanation was that they were contributions by Jaffer for preliminary expenses.

As to Rs. 5,000 of Noor Mahomed the fact was that his account with the Bank was in debt to the extent of Rs. 2,000 and subsequently the Rs. 5,000 was recredited to his account. It was for the jury to consider whether it was a genuine cash payment or a mere bogus entry.

The story of the defence as to these sums was that the two sums of Rs. 4,000/- by Jaffer Rs. 5,000/- by Noor Mahomed Rs. 2,000 by Jaffer Rs. 11,000/- by Hassan Brothers were contributions and were all paid in for preliminary expenses. If so why was it not entered as preliminary expenses at once. The answer to that was that originally only Rs. 19,000/- were preliminary expenses and why should 26,000/- be contributed to meet Rs. 19,000/- only.

Mr. Coke had definitely said that if there were contributions they should be distinctly mentioned as such. And their inclusion as profits, in profit and loss account would certainly mislead the public as to the working and position of the Bank.

His Lordship then stated to the jury the facts which went to show that these sums were not real contributions at all.

His Lordship, resuming the summing-up, after his luncheon interval said that Jaffer had submitted a written statement to this Court, of which the substance was that he knew practically nothing, and that the responsibility lay on the accountant Aranha, the auditors and the Board of Directors.

His Lordship then referred to Mistry, whose case, his Lordship said, was materially different to that of Jaffer. Mistry was not necessarily in a position to know all that had been going in the Bank, and he could only be presumed to know things which ordinarily came before the auditors. It was also to be remembered that he was not one of the original auditors of the Bank, and that he had no particular opportunities of knowing what was going in the Bank, until in July 1910 when he was appointed by the directors. The only suggestion that was made about this was that Mistry was a friend of Jaffer and that Mistry might have known through the latter what was happening.

THE QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

It was not necessary for the prosecution to prove motive, but the jury might study the evidence in that respect. As far as their memory went, there was no motive shown in the evidence. There was the fact that Mistry received Rs. 250 every half year as auditor's fees. It was for their consideration whether that was a sufficient motive for Mistry to join Jaffer in defrauding. But the prosecution had said that there might be a secret arrangement between the two. No motive had however come out in evidence and the jury were entitled to think no motive existed.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and on their return, the Foreman said that they had unanimously found the first accused Jaffer guilty on both the charges and the second accused Mistry not guilty on both the charges .

Mr. Mody at this stage asked his Lordship to pass a light sentence on Jaffer.

His Lordship sentenced Jaffer to three years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. His Lordship acquitted and discharged Mistry.

"THE BHAGALPUR COW."

HAULED UP FOR RUNNING AFTER S. P.'S BIKE.

A remarkable case has been just now decided by Mr. Seal, a Deputy Magistrate, of Bhagalpur in which the accused has been fined Rs. 4 under Sec. 289, I. P. C. The facts of the case as narrated by the Bhagalpur correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" are as follows:—

Mr. Tonnairre, Superintendent of Police was one day riding on his motor bike—commonly called here "Phatphatia gharry" on account of the singular noise it makes,—through the Cleveland Road, one of the principal thoroughfares of the town, when a cow belonging to a sweetmeat-dealer took fright and having broken the rope by which it was tethered, ran after the bike. Mr. Tonnairre said in his evidence in Court, that as soon as he shouted at the animal it stopped and turned but it again ran towards him a second time and stopped near him doing no injury. It so happened that the calf of the cow was tethered very near the spot where Mr. Tonnaire had stopped. The S. P. at once sent for the police and waited there for about a quarter of an hour and the cow stood all the time quietly near its calf. It would appear that the owner of the cow is a sweetmeat-dealer having a shop on the Road and the cow and the calf were tethered near the shop on some *parti* (waste) and. Then the police came, arrested the animal under Sec. 34 of the Police Act according to Mr. Tonnairre and drove it into the pound. The accused, the unfortunate owner of the cow, was then arrested, prosecuted and fined Rs 4, as has been stated above, though it transpired in evidence that the cow was tethered with a sufficiently strong rope and as such taken proper care of. The cow was moreover produced in Court, and the trying Magistrate himself examined it and found it not at all to be a vicious one. Mr. Tonnairre admitted in his evidence—that this was not the first time that he was followed by such animals in this way in the villages but he never prosecuted them!..... The procedure adopted by the Police before the case actually came into the hands of the Court is unprecedented, for both the man and the animal were arrested and both of them had to furnish security for their release.

The intelligence of this "Bhagalpur Cow," writes the "Patrika," must be the envy of the German horses of whom we have heard so much. She could dance to the sweet "phatphatia" music of the S. P., she could stand still to the latter's drill cry of "halt," she was brimming over with amiability,—perhaps casting furtive, sidelong, amorous glances at her hero, the S. P.,—when examined in Court. What more was wanted in a quadruped? And no wonder that the S P. conferred on her the dignity of making her co-accused with her human owner as well as State hospitality, for a few days: The Court also showed its appreciation by acquitting her and exempting her from the execution of a bond for keeping the peace. All these circumstances must have excited the jealousy of her rustic sisters who also had tried their charms on the S. P., but, as he himself said, with little effect. Truly, the course of true love did never run smooth.

A UNIVERSITY FOR MYSORE.

The question of establishing a University for Mysore is engaging the serious consideration of the Mysore Government. There was lately a meeting of the Dewan, the Councillors, the Inspector-General of Education and the Principals of Colleges along with Mr. Rama Linga Reddy to consider the pros and cons of the Mysore University. Mr. Reddy was, more than a year ago, sent on deputation to study the Universities of Europe, America and Japan. He has published the result of his observation and study in a pamphlet of 77 pages. Mr. T. Denham was sent on deputation to Australia. His Report is ready to be submitted to Government. Mr. Reddy's pamphlet contains a number of observations and recommendations based, as he says, on a comparative study of modern university organizations. It is considered that these observations and recommendations are not suited to the present condition of Mysore. Mr. Denham's Report is awaited with great interest.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The Simla Fine Arts Society's Forty-sixth Exhibition opens to the public on Tuesday, the 11th August. It was open for private view to-day. The picture exhibits number 1,073, of which Mr. J. P. Wildeblood's "Ships of the Desert," a watercolour, has been awarded the Viceroy's prize as well as that given by Sir A. M. Kerr. The Commander-in-Chief's prize goes to Sub-conductor W. Smith's oilpainting of the "Smithy Penshurst," Kent. Among other prize winners are Mr. H. D. Roy, Miss Beadon, Mr. R. Graham, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Turner, Miss Keen, Mrs. Radcliff, Miss Powell, Miss Shaw, Master E.I.M. Earle and Miss Macgregor.

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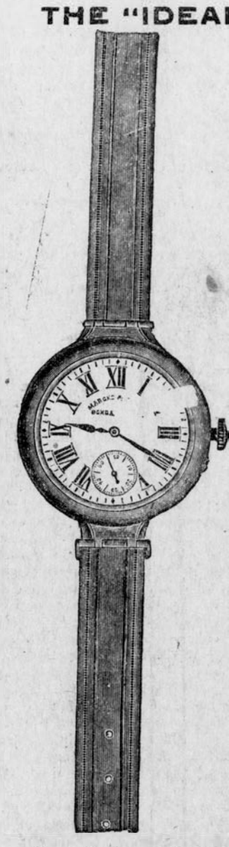

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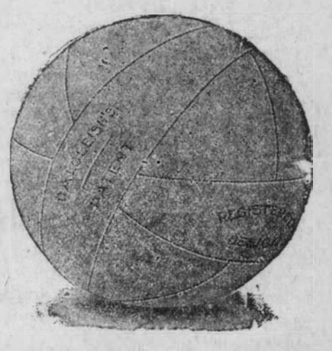

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Buff leather and black rubber	4	0
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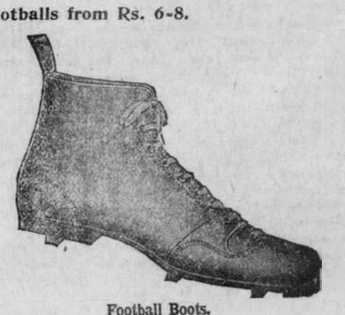

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 24.

Now is the time to buy one's furs for the coming winter, if one has not already got a set in "cold storage" or otherwise put away carefully. At the summer sales one can purchase furs at least 25 per cent. more cheaply than when there is the heavy demand that comes with the cold weather. Now, too, is the time to have our treasures remodelled, if we think that process necessary, before the furriers get busy with their winter orders; and the prices charged for the work out of season are nothing like as high as later on, when the "hands" are up to their eyes in work. An excellent plan for keeping months away just now, which is their most mischievous period, if we are brave enough to keep our furs at home, is to cover them with tissue paper, then with newspaper, and hermetically seal, them by pasting down the edges and allowing them to dry before putting away. Some people put bunches of dry mint in the drawers or boxes with their furs.

A LOVELY AFTERNOON TOILETTE

Pictured here we have a beautiful dress for wear in the height of the summer. It is a creation of white tulle and lace over whtie taffetas. A particularly striking note is the belt of dull-green satin, in which nestles a dainty cluster of pink roses. The hat is all black, with black plumes; and another distinctive note is the all-black sunshade. Besides the cluster of roses at the belt, a simple blossom nestles just below the Medicis collar, without which no outdoor frock is complete this summer. The three-tier skirt is scalloped at all the edges, but no colour is introduced here. The shoes and stockings are also white.

PRETTY SPORTS COAT.

Introduced to our notice here we have a stylish sports coat, made of the fashionable golfine, striped in black and white. The collar is of the prevailing large size, and sets well up at the back of the neck. The belt is wide, and fastens at the side with two buttons. The sports cap to accompany the coat may be of the same material, or of anything else that appeals to individual taste. The upstanding "wing" at the side is a very effective finish. The coat could be used on many other occasions besides golf-playing, and is a useful garment on a chilly evening.

SUMMER FROCK FOR SMALL GIRL.

The dainty frock shown here is achieved in white muslin. The blouse is prettily tucked and hemstitched; and the skirt is pleated according to present fashion. The lower part of the body is of unusual shape, and button fastenings are simulated. The pretty turndown collar and sleeve edges are outlined with machine stitching. In such a charming and light-weight little frock one can imagine the small wearer playing games and yet keeping cool even on the unusually warm days we are now enjoyig.

ROMANCE AND MODERN YOUTH.

A GLORIFICATION OF THE MACHINE.

Holidays and romance are close akin. To the realeased schoolboy the period of liberty shines with a golden radiance, and if he be at all bookish he in a mood to vary outdoor sports with a judicious amount of adventurous holiday reading, writes a corerspondent in "The Times." In our own day we remember a partiality for Scott; no holiday seemed complete without another novel tackled and accomplished, sometimes under the shadow of Ben Ledi, or by "Bracklin's Roaring Linn," To-day, from the midway of this our mortal life, we look at those of the younger generation and ask what is their romance. Not ours certainly.

First-hand observation of the *genus* Boy indicates a falling away from the old paths, and, although new paths are opening out, Paterfamilias cannot repress a sigh when he sees his son deliberately ignoring and even treating with the contempt of young ignorance those magicians who charmed his own early days. To the great magician himself, his beloved Sir Walter, the parent points as yet in vain; he has placed the whole array of the Waverleys (more flashily bound than he cares to see them) on a temptingly accessible shelf, hoping against hope that one day the bait may be taken, and that he may see the youth curled up in an easy chair and oblivious to the world as he follows Bertram to the capture of Dirk Hatteraick or watches the last act in the tragedy of Vich Ian Vohr. But Scott is voted "beastly dry." Paterfamilias grants that the introduction is sometimes unnecessarily long-winded, but urges that the sport is good once the wizard has really got to work. It will not do. The new race must have what our American cousins call quick-firing fiction." Because of this quality another master has, *passim*, some better success. The brisk repartee of Sam Weller finds acceptance, but only in chosen scenes. Never is the complete novel tackled. Twentieth century, thy name is "Snippets"!

THE GODS OF THE NEW WORLD.

In like manner we find that certain excerpts from the moderns have won an enduring favour and rise to the distinction of allusive reference. Such are the bricklaying and sanitary-engineering humours of Mr. deMorgan and Mr. Bennett's grimly comic funeral in "The Old Wives' Tale." But the new boy's most cherished romance lies elsewhere. To omit the great classics, the old adventure stories of Ballantyne, Mayne Reid, Kington, Verne, and Henty received a little condescending notice, but they took no firm hold, and were on the whole pooh-poohed. "The Cornet of Horse," to which Patertamilias owed his first interest in the Marlburian campaigns, an interest afterwards improved by serious study, was frankly scouted. *Tempora mutantur!*

Who, then, are the gods of this new world? Mr. Wells is known and enjoyed, but as yet only half understood. Those on the highest Olympus of reverence may not figure largely in the review, but to the Boy they are great names. Their compelling-power lies in their modernity, for they disdain the dusty past and speak of to-day, to-morrow, *Ergo*, they glorify the machine, and theirs is a winged victory. The temple of Nike Apteros crumbles on its ledge of the Aeropolis; the victory of Samothrace has taken a new lease of life. Her symbolic power of flight is no longer a fable fast-bound in marble; she has usurped Athene as Qeen of the Air. And to that Queen modern boyhood does homage. She has become the heronic of his romance, the only romance he cares for.

Now, this excellent in its way, and far be it from us dull elders to breathe discouragement, but the claims of the old Humanities should not be forgotten, if we are to escape the canker of the single idea. M'Andrew foresaw this when he sang to his engines—

> . . . . What I have seen, since steam and I began,
> Leaves me no doubt for the machine; but, what about the man?

And it is concern for the man, as the thinkers of the Renaissance conceived him, that prompts those elders (not, we trust, hopelessly old-fashioned) to wish that the romantic aspirations of latter-day boyhood might be fed, were it only a little, on the ancient ambrosia. For mechanics, however soaring and technically instructive, can never represent the whole of life. The old breezy romances of flood and field, tales "written," in Stevenson's glorious phrase, "to the sound of slatting canvas," carried on their wings a rich teaching of human nature and much insidiously-communicated lore of precious history.

THE DISDAIN OF YESTERDAY.

It is this disdain of yesterday that is robbing the boy of his entry into the full world of wonder. He seeks only to be stimulated by the hair-breadth 'scape; the moment you cease to pile incident on violent incident he is bored. He is danger of losing vision of the old time before him. If for "battles long ago" he cares nothing now, how shall he in manhood catch the ineffable romance of that line of Wordsworth's and its kindred verses which enshrine, better perhaps than any poem in our language, the poignant immortality of bygone things. For that exquisite appreciation we were prepared, in no small measure, by the "dry" old story-tellers themselves.

We cannot, of course, put back the hands of the clock. The new boy must develop into the new man, and he will be different from his father; but the experience of that outworn fogey is jealous for the young man's full intellectual enjoyment of life. He knows that the temper which refuses, without fair trial, a pleasure that has only to be rightly tasted to be welcomed, will lead to narrowness, intolerance, and lack of human sympathy. To these evils romance, in its just place, is the great antidote.

REVISING THE ADDRESS BOOK.

NEW FRIENDS AND LOST ACQUAINTANCES.

In Charles Lamb's celebrated catalogue of books which are no books—*biblia a-biblia*—it is remarkable that there is no specific mention of Address Books, writes a correspondent in "The Times." His list goes, it will be remembered, from Court Calendars and Draught Boards, bound and lettered on the back, to the works of Hume and (shamefully) of the inimitable Gibbon. (It is one of the few blots on Elia's sweet memory that he misunderstood Gibbon.) Address Books, however, would perhaps fall under his barred heading of "Directories." Or doubtless modest Elia kept his few staunch friends well within his memory. He was not snob enough to affect a visiting list. He had no telephone numbers to remember. He knew of no Address Books. In the Temple and its legal neighbourhood recluses who loved old folios and dined off roast mutton with a "preliminary haddock superadded" never attended At Homes. Their circle was restricted to a smaller London. Their Addresses, had they tabulated them, would not have carried them beyond a mile or so near their centre.

Nowadays, however, anybody with any social pretensions whatever must have an Address Book, and we suppose these leather-covered note-books must indeed be named *no books*....Not much immediate sustenance can be derived from them. Nevertheless, we had rather journey alone with one of them than, alone, with a Court Calendar, or even with Paley's Moral Philosophy and the Statutes at Large; because, to the mind trained in true principles, there is something to be got out of an Address Book.

To begin with, it can at least be put in order, posted up; that is something to do. And what better time for this occupation than the end of a summer season?

NEW FRIENDS AND NEW ENEMIES.

During this season, now ending, you have made (what few can avoid) a good many new friends, no doubt; and, if you have any personality worth noticing, at least a few new enemies. It is time you looked in the Address Book, to see if you have all these new friends, as well as the new enemies, correctly inscribed. Do not forget the enemies. Do not exclude them. It is useful, it is necessary, to know an enemy's address, and also his telephone number; if only in order that you may annoy him (or her) by ringing him (or her) up at inconvenient moments. We have known enemies killed by telephone. But, apart from a directly hostile purpose, one has nowadays to keep one's enemies in the Address Book, since so few of them, in a civilized society, declare themselves fiercely and openly as inimical to be expunged therefrom. There they remain, therefore, and the new friends with them, and there, in ink no longer very bright, are the old friends whom we have had in the Address Book for years.

It is in regard to these that the philosopher might meditate for a space.

NAMES AND NO MORE.

We find them lamentably worn and aged, some of these acquaintances, thus neatly recorded when the book was started, years ago. Not only are many of them dead—and these, at by the rule of Lethe, we not erase and forget for ever—but a good many are friends no longer. Quarrels! Not necessarily. Much more frequently it happens that they have simply dropped out. Where are they? They *were* in Hampstead or Kensington, when we last heard of them But since then (vaguely we seem to remember) they have moved and gone somewhere else. In fact they have disappeared into London, which is, as all criminals know, the best place in the world to disappear into. We suppose they must have sent a Change of Address Card, but we have failed to record the fact. We now know nothing about them. They are names—no more; names and extinct addresses. We will look at these shadowy names for a moment, and see what sort of people we knew, so many years ago.

This family (for example) ought to have been taken out long ago. They went to the bad, or became exceedingly poor, which, socially, may be much the same thing. Queer people! Visions of the dusty dinners they gave recur to us. They gave these dinners, and we continued for a year on calling terms. Then the easy process known as losing sight of them began—sometimes a deliberate process on one or both sides—and we went to no more dusty dinners. In time they moved and disappeared. Only their names stand. Strike them out. They are never likely to see them any more. They are part of an extinct period—perhaps a dusty time which includes, here also, various other names, much in need of revision. Would we know this one, now, for instance? Would he know us? He has gone to the Colonies, or committed a crime, or gone mad, or taken to drink; or (not to put only the dark side) he has taken a title, or vanished into a higher sphere, or married for the third time. Anyhow, for some reason, he is no longer amongst us—not, any longer, in our set. Sets change, insensibly. It is only when you revise an Address Book, after a good interval, that you realize how insensibly that change becomes a sort of revolution in friendships, a replacement of one set by another

EVANESCENT ACQUAINTANCESHIPS

And only with an Address Book before one for revision does not realize how few acquaintances, in all the flutter of fragile life, remain and need no revision. It is not their fault when they die, no doubt—not always; though some of them, we may remark, *would* drive their own motor-cars. We forgive them, poor things, for dying; but need so many of them have disappeared so suddenly, and gone into hiding, and obtained divorces, or been divorced, or gone to India, or gone to the country and never returned any more? See, we have here but a relatively recent list, new names rapidly ousting obsolete ones! To strike those now never-seen people out is not only to remember them, with pious intention, for a moment; it is also to reconstitute ourselves, and our lives as we were at such-and-such a date, with the people we cared to know. Perhaps, in those other days, we knew quite other people. We were then ourselves very different. This book that is no book, this Address Book, after careful study, has taught us not only whom we know now, or know no longer; but also to know ourselves, as we were and as we are; according to that ancient maxim which assures us that we shall be judged by the people we frequent. This Address Book gives us the names and transitory homes of our acquaintances; and, by consequence, a passable portrait of ourselves.

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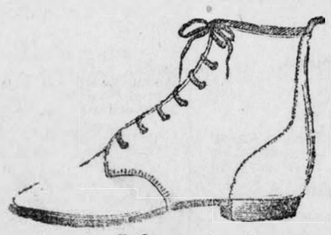

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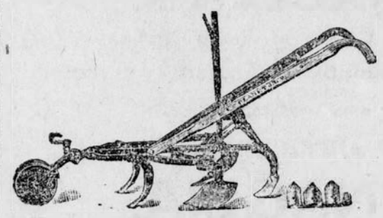

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